"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat lower temperature today; Sunday fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,573. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

READY TO NAME COMMISSIONERS TO RULE MEXICO

A B C Envoys Prepare for a Provisional Government to Take Huerta's Place.

MEXICAN DELEGATES AGREE

But Carranza Supporters Are Violently Opposed to Idea as Robbing Them of Triumph.

WOULDN'T HALT CAMPAIGN

But They Expect Another Invitation to Take Part in Peace Conference.

NEW PLOT AGAINST HUERTA

Generals and Much of Capital Garrison Reported Involved—Silliman Safe in Mexico City.

VILLA'S ARMY IS PUSHING ON

Column Under Orozco, Moving to Save Maass' Fleeing Troops, Is Hemmed In by Rebels.

A B C envoys at Niagara Falls began yesterday consideration of names for a commission to govern Mexico after the elimination of Huerta and prior to a constitutional election.

Carranza representatives in Washington opposed the commission plan. They expect a renewal of the invitation to the rebels to participate formally in the peace conference.

Rumors of a widespread anti-Huerta plot in Mexico City, involving some Generals and much of the garrison, reached Vera Cruz.

John R. Silliman, the long-missing Vice Consul at Saltillo, arrived safely in Mexico City.

Gen. Orozco, moving up to save Maass' army, fleeing from Saltillo, may himself be overwhelmed by a rebel host under Gen. Torres southwest of that city. Villa is rushing troops southward to win a decisive victory.

COMMISSION FOR MEXICO.

Envoys Take Up Suggestions for Provisional Government.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 22.—Such substantial progress did the A B C envoys make today in their efforts to bring about a solution of the Mexican problem that they are now endeavoring to select members of a commission to administer the affairs of the republic until a permanent Government can be established in the capital under constitutional forms. Tonight the South American diplomats are inclined to be elated over the prospects of a satisfactory conclusion of their mission.

The Mexican delegates have expressed hearty agreement with the commission plan. The American delegates, while cautious in their attitude, have concurred in the general principle involved. Thus the envoys have good reason to think that indications point to the success of their plan of settlement so far as the concurrence of Huerta's delegates and the United States Government can make it successful.

The Constitutionalists still have to be reckoned with. They have not yet notified the envoys of any purpose to take part formally in the negotiations here, but there are signs that they have abandoned their attitude of indifference toward the peace movement and are inclined to view it more favorably. The moral support, which the plan to bring about peace is receiving throughout the United States and Latin America, is thought responsible for the kindlier disposition which the Constitutionalists are showing. The prevailing view here is that they fear that failure on their part to enter into the peace negotiations may leave them outside the breastworks when the envoys have completed their task. Talk of bringing peace to Mexico through the establishment of a commission form of government without the thorough co-operation of the Constitutionalists seems to some persons useless in the light of the continued success of the revolutionary forces and the prospect that they will be in possession of Mexico City within a short time, but the envoys have ideas of their own on that phase of the subject which they evidently think warrants their optimism.

The elimination of Gen. Huerta from the control of Mexican affairs would be accomplished through the establishment of a commission government, but even beyond that the Constitutionalists would have a representative on the commission and would feel practically assured in advance of victory in the election to be held under the auspices of the commission. Most of those concerned in the peace conference think the commission plan has been so worked out that it will not prove distasteful to the rebel leaders.

Selection Will Take Time.

The fact that the envoys are now trying to pick members of a commission

Continued on Page 4.

HUERTA IS READY TO GO.

High Official in Mexico City Makes the Definite Statement.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—A high official, speaking today of the peace conference at Niagara Falls, said that President Huerta, actuated by the highest patriotic motives, was willing to sacrifice himself for the good of the country, and a settlement of the difficulty was now believed to be less difficult than before the conference began.

President Huerta was said to be only concerned with a settlement compatible with the decorum and dignity of Mexico.

A significant point in regard to the above dispatch is the fact that such a positive statement, indicating Huerta's willingness to be eliminated, should be allowed by the censor to be sent out.

DYNAMITE PLOT AT PANAMA.

Attempt on Locks Suspected—Men Who Stole Explosive Caught.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 22.—The theft of a ton of dynamite from the Government warehouse at Gatun has given rise to fears on the part of officials that an attempt to blow up the Gatun locks was contemplated. Three prisoners, two Colombians and a negro, who were arrested last night, are charged with stealing the dynamite, which was missed several days ago.

The zone police traced the explosives to a house near Colon, where the negro lived. Great vigilance is being maintained all along the canal by the police.

OWNER WOULDN'T 'MOVE ON'

Policeman Breaks Up Doorstep Party and Takes Five to Court.

Max Rostolder, owner of 600 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested by Policeman Shea of the Sheriff Street Station and taken before Magistrate Marsh in the Night Court last night, charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to "move on" from in front of his own building.

Rostolder, his son Max, and three friends were sitting in front of the apartment house having a heated argument on the Becker case when the policeman came along. He advised them to calm themselves but they disregarded his advice. Shea then said that if they did not cease, he would have to arrest them.

Max Rostolder, Jr., told him to go as far as he liked and, Shea said in the Night Court, made a remark insulting the police. Shea then told them to move on and the Rostolders refused to do so, claiming that they had a right to take the air in front of their own building. Shea then arrested all five.

In court, when Magistrate Marsh requested details, Shea acted as his own lawyer and cross-examined Rostolder Sr., who became indignant and tried to leave the room, saying he did not like the policeman's manner of questioning. The Magistrate ruled that all five were guilty in refusing to obey the policeman and dismissed them with a reprimand.

MISSES MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Agitator Turned Away on Seeking Admission at Pocantico Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 22.—Arthur Caron, who has led three parties of agitators to Tarrytown to march in silence in front of the Rockefeller estate, came to Tarrytown today and spent three hours in reconnoitring around Pocantico Hills. He attempted to get into the estate, but was turned back by the guards.

Caron returned to North Tarrytown and tried to obtain permission from John Wirth, President, to hold a mass meeting tomorrow night, but Wirth refused his request. He then tried to see F. R. Pierson, President of Tarrytown, but was unsuccessful. Caron said that he would be here with another party on Sunday night to picket the Rockefeller estate.

Miss Lulu Friest of Arizona, who said she had been a playmate of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., left here this morning for New York, but intended to return. She insisted that she would see Mr. Rockefeller and was confident she could settle the trouble in Colorado.

ARREST AWAITS BURNS.

Charged in Atlanta with Violating Detective Agency Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.—The Atlanta Police Commission tonight ordered the arraignment of William J. Burns in police court. The order includes C. C. Tedder, Charles Sears, Dan Lehon, W. D. McWorth, W. W. Rogers, and Whitfield, who are employed in his detective agency. They are charged with operating the agency without the consent of the Police Commission.

The report also requests Recorder Broyles to bind all these defendants, with the exception of Sears, over to the State courts, under a statute passed in 1892, governing the operation of detective agencies.

Lehon said Burns would return to Atlanta tomorrow. He will be arrested on his arrival.

Charges of bribery, coercion and perjury made in connection with efforts to obtain a new trial for Frank resulted in five indictments being returned by the Grand Jury today. The Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, who repudiated an affidavit he had made in behalf of Frank, was indicted for perjury, together with R. L. Barber, Arthur Thurman, a lawyer. Daniel S. Lehon and Carlton C. Tedder, detectives, were charged with subornation of perjury.

Warrants were sworn out for the five men and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriffs.

VOLPLANES TO THE HUDSON

Aviator, with Woman Passenger, Glides 1,500 Feet Into River.

DOBBS FERRY, May 22.—Mrs. George E. Dickinson, wife of a coal operator, at 1 Broadway, Manhattan, who lives at Irvington, had an exciting time this afternoon when she went aloft with Ralph M. Brown, the aviator. The flying machine had engine trouble when up 1,500 feet, and Brown, who was flying over the Hudson, had to volplane and alight in the water.

When the aeroplane struck the water it was without power to navigate, and probably would have sunk had not ex-Chief John M. Lange of the Fire Department been near with a motor boat. He passed a line to the aviator and the machine was towed to a dock here.

SAVED MORGAN, SAYS MELLEN

Got Himself Indicted in Grand Trunk Affair to Spare Aged Financier.

THEN WAS "FIRED" BY SON

J. P. Morgan, Jr., Much Affected When Told by New Haven President of His Self-Sacrifice.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANGRY

New Testimony Held to Give Mellen Immunity — Folk and Witness Exchange Chaff on Last Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—If calling Charles S. Mellen to the witness stand in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the affairs of the New Haven Road gives the former President of the New Haven an immunity bath, that effect in all probability was accomplished in the last half hour that Mr. Mellen was on the stand today. In that time the climax of the hearing was reached.

Evidently Chief Counsel Folk had saved the Grand Trunk incident from which Mr. Mellen's impending indictment arose for the last and crowning feature of the testimony. It came with dramatic force, and related to the part he played in the attempt to exchange the Ontario & Western with the Grand Trunk and to obtain the New London Northern. Mr. Mellen was charged with conspiracy in that transaction and was indicted in New York.

Mr. Mellen swore that the late J. P. Morgan and not himself was responsible for the acts complained of, and that in fact he had disavowed what Mr. Morgan did. He made it plain that he had shielded Mr. Morgan to spare his declining years from the troubles of indictment.

His statement was that when negotiations were on, and he, Mr. Smithers, and Mr. Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk were in a conference, Mr. Morgan came to Mr. Mellen's office, and in a most emphatic way upbraided the Grand Trunk for failing to keep a promise to let the New Haven have the New London Northern. Mr. Morgan, he said, then made the threat that there would never be peace between the two roads until the promise was kept.

Then he withdrew, and Mr. Mellen at once told his Canadian visitors that they should give no further attention to the demand for the surrender of the New London Northern—that they might do with it as they pleased, and that he did not care. But he was ready, he said, to make a traffic arrangement with them for the interchange of freight for the joint use of the lines along the Connecticut River. Mr. Mellen said he was asked to put his views in writing, and he did so. Within a week Grand Jury proceedings were begun, and he was indicted.

Letter Redrafted by Lawyers.

To screen Mr. Morgan, he said, he wrote a letter to the District Attorney which Lewis Cass Ledyard and Edward M. Robbins redrafted,

"I did it solely for the purpose of shielding Mr. Morgan," said Mr. Mellen, "and I nearly killed everybody in the office to keep Mr. Morgan's name out of it."

Following is the letter:

New York, Dec. 6, 1912.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Sir: I understand that a Federal Grand Jury, sitting within your district, is investigating the relations between the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

As all the negotiations between these two companies have been conducted on the part of the New Haven Railroad by myself, and as I am the only person connected with the New Haven who had anything to do with these negotiations, or was present while they were going on, and am therefore the only one connected with the New Haven Road who has personal knowledge of the facts, I desire to be allowed to testify regarding this matter before this Grand Jury.

I wish it distinctly understood that I waive all claim that I might have to immunity from criminal prosecution on account of my testifying concerning this matter before the Grand Jury.

I have to ask of you that my request as embodied in this letter be laid before the Grand Jury for its action thereon. Yours respectfully, C. S. MELLEN, President.

Mr. Mellen said he had learned later that Mr. Morgan was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury but the subpoena was "quashed, or nolled, whatever your legal term is for that action."

No doubt the witness would have concluded his account of the affair at this point but the inexorable interrogation proceeded to draw out the sequel. Gov. Folk asked him if he had ever had any conversation with J. P. Morgan, Jr., in regard to the matter. Mr. Mellen's manner suddenly seemed to change. He leaned forward and spoke with more than ordinary deliberation. There was a note of sadness in his voice, and to some it appeared as if tears filled his eyes. He said he had talked with the younger Morgan when the latter called on him and suggested that he resign the Presidency of the New Haven.

When he had first testified that a prominent Director asked him to get out and spoke of being "fired" from the Presidency of the road, Mr. Mellen protested against being made to tell who that Director was. Today he made the disclosure without hesitation. Probably the setting for the statement suited him better. The Director was J. Pierpont Morgan Jr. When he came to "fire" him, he said, he revealed the fact that he had taken upon himself the indictment in order to save his father who was then in Europe suffering in what proved to be his last illness.

Mr. Mellen said that the younger Morgan seemed deeply moved. He turned

Continued on Page 3.

Argentine President on Monroe Doctrine.

In a book just published Senor Saenz Pena terms it the "Gutta-Percha Message," and says we stretch it as we choose.

IN TOMORROW'S TIMES.

DIRIGIBLE UP 34 HOURS.

New German L3 Attains a Maximum Speed of 90 Miles.

BERLIN, May 22.—The new navy dirigible balloon L-3 arrived in Potsdam today after a thirty-four-hour trip from Friedrichshafen. The dirigible on the trip passed over Frankfort, Metz, Bremen, and Helgoland, and on landing still had gasoline sufficient for sixteen hours more of flying. An average speed of nearly sixty miles an hour was made by the dirigible, and at one time, over a short stretch and with the wind following, she reached a speed of ninety miles an hour.

While over Heligoland the L-3 was in wireless communication with dirigible LZ-24, which was over Friedrichshafen.

$180,000 FOR A FRAGONARD.

"Renaud et Armide" Sold to an Unnamed French Collector.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 22.—Fragonard's famous picture, "Renaud et Armide," has been sold by Wildenstein & Gimpel of Paris to an unnamed French collector for the record price of $180,000.

MAETERLINCK IN FLIGHT.

Calls It "A Morning Prayer in an Azure Cathedral."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 22.—Maurice Maeterlinck flew for the first time in an aeroplane at Eze, near Nice, on Thursday with Paris Singer's private airman. On landing Maeterlinck expressed delight and wrote in the airman's book:

"It is a morning prayer in an Azure Cathedral."

BALTIC IN COLLISION.

White Star Liner Suffers No Damage—Proceeds to New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—The White Star liner Baltic, which sailed yesterday for New York, was in collision today with the steamer Clarrie of Holyhead.

The liner did not suffer any damage and proceeded on her voyage to New York. The Clarrie was only slightly damaged.

UNEARTH A GREEK VENUS.

Italian Excavators Regard the Statue as a Masterpiece.

ROME, May 22.—A life-sized statue of Venus has been found by excavators near Cyrene, North Africa, once a famous seat of Greek culture. The statue, which is said to date back to the sixth century B. C., is of Parian marble, and once stood in the Temple of Apollo. The head and arms are missing, and the excavators are continuing their search in the hope that they will be found.

The Venus, which is considered a masterpiece of Greek sculpture, will be brought to Rome in June and placed in the National Museum.

HOME RULE LAW ILLEGAL.

Jersey Supreme Court Decides Against New Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—Because it attempts to deprive this city and other commission government municipalities of other State acts, the new home rule law was today declared illegal by Justice Trenchard in the Supreme Court. The statute will now be reviewed by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Justice Trenchard holds that the new law is special legislation and contrary to the State Constitution. Atlantic City, Jersey City, Trenton, and numerous other cities and towns will be affected if he is upheld by the higher court.

SENATOR BRADLEY VERY ILL

Serious Condition Aggravated by a Bad Fall—Resting Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Wm. O. Bradley of Kentucky has been lying in a serious condition at his home here, his protracted ill health having been aggravated by a bad fall near the Capitol some days ago. His daughter, Mrs. John C. South, has been asked to come to Washington from her home in Kentucky, and was expected this evening with her husband and child.

Tonight it was said that the Senator was better. He was resting well and seemed much easier.

WATTERSON WANTS A TRIAL.

Editor's Son Opens Fight for His Release from Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 22.—Insisting that he was mentally capable of defending himself against a charge of assault pending against him in Kingston, Ewing Watterson, son of Col. Henry Watterson, the Louisville editor, appeared before County Judge Arnold here today and asked for his release from Matteawan. Watterson was committed in 1911, after having been arrested for shooting a man in Kingston.

Asked whether his family would aid him, Watterson said that he would not ask for aid. The case was adjourned until June 7. In the meantime Judge Arnold will communicate with the District Attorney of Ulster County to learn what steps that county wishes to take in the matter. Dr. Kieb, Superintendent of the asylum, said Watterson had hallucinations about hearing voices.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Deutschland, Hamburg to New York, was 560 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8:15 P. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.—Coney Island Season opens from Pier 1, N. R., & West 129 St., May 23. —Adv.

SHIP'S GANGWAY BREAKS; 2 DEAD

Two Others Missing and Four in Hoboken Hospital Badly Hurt.

LINER WAS ABOUT TO SAIL

Jam of Friends on Frederik VIII. Overweighted Bridge to the Pier.

WOMAN AND BABY DROWNED

Junkman, One of the Injured, Makes Heroic Second Attempt to Save Child.

Two persons were drowned, two more are missing, and four others, seriously injured, are in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, as the result of the breaking of the forward third class gangway of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. yesterday afternoon, just before she was due to sail with 1,200 passengers for Copenhagen.

The Dead.

EDWARTSON, Mrs. ANNA, 733 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn.

FELDSCHAU, ANE, 3 years old, daughter of Oscar Feldschau of 41 Halbert Street, Astoria.

The Missing.

EDWARTSON, HELEN, 3 years old, daughter of Mrs. Anna Edwartson of 743 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, who was drowned.

A MAN known to his friends as Olaf.

Injured in the Hospital.

PETERSON, JOHN, junk dealer, of Jersey City; delirious, has a fractured skull, may die.

DANIELSEN, Mrs. OLGA, 809 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; abrasions over left cheekbone and deep cut over left eye.

LINDQUIST, Mrs. MABEL, 735 Franklin Street, Brooklyn; hysteria and shock, made more serious by the fact that she is soon to become a mother.

BERJSTED, OLAF, Maspeth, L. I.; deep gash over right eye and cheekbone and abrasions on legs and arms.

Several others were taken to the hospital and later went home after their wounds had been dressed.

The accident happened when about 2,000 persons were on the pier seeing friends away. According to eye-witnesses, including officials of the Scandinavian-American Steamship Line, this is what happened:

The last bugle had been blown at 1:45 P. M. to warn visitors to get ashore quickly as the Frederik VIII. was to sail at 2 o'clock. This caused a rush to the forward third-class gangway, while some belated passengers were trying to get on board. The quartermaster at the head of the gangway shouted: "Do not crowd. Take your time," but the men and women surged past him in their fear of being carried away on the boat.

The jam in the middle of the gangway caused it to break in two about seven feet from the side of the ship. There were about 100 persons on the gangway at the time. Five of these fell into the water, and others tumbled to the pier. The gangway was 52 feet long, and the greater part of this length was above the pier, as the steamer was only four feet away from the dock. In the panic on the pier and the rush to get away, a dozen others were pushed into the water.

Directly after the accident Capt. Larsen asked the hospitals to send ambulances, while the surgeon of the Frederik VIII. looked after the injured.

Several sailors from the steamer jumped into the water with ropes, which they tied around those who could not swim, and got them to a rowboat. One sailor who dived from the upper deck saved a woman, and then went back and rescued a hat and a suitcase floating in the water. A checker on the pier named Oscar also jumped in and brought a woman safely to the pier.

John Petersen, who is known in Hoboken as "Junk" Petersen, was in his rowboat when the accident occurred, and saw Ane Feldschau floating in the water. He jumped over after her and tried to get to the pier but the child struggled so violently in her fear that he released his hold. After trying in vain to get her again Petersen caught a rope and was lifted to the pier. In the ascent his head struck an iron brace. He began to rave about the lost child directly he recovered from his submersion. Seeing a box floating by he yelled "There she goes" and dived into the water again. He was rescued by two sailors from the steamer and sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

Ane Feldschau was a pretty blue-eyed yellow-haired girl, dressed in a white frock and long white coat. In her hand she clasped three pink carnations. She had a gold chain with three hearts attached, showing that she was three years old on her last birthday.

The body of the little girl was identified last night by the father, Oscar Feldschau, of 41 Halbert Street, Astoria. She had gone with her mother to the pier to say good-bye to a friend, Mrs. Olaf Petersen, who was going to Norway to see her family.

Mrs. Feldschau went down the gangway alone followed by Mr. Peterson, who had the little girl in his arms when the gangway snapped and he fell into the water.

Olaf Petersen was unable to swim, and in his struggles he let the child go, and she was drowned. Her body was not recovered until he had taken Mrs. Feldschau in a state of collapse to 998 Fifth Avenue, where he is employed as a chauffeur by Commodore Robert E. Tod. Petersen had driven his wife to the pier in his employer's automobile.

Comet Receding Rapidly.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 22.—Slatinsky's comet, which swept around the sun on May 8, is receding into space so rapidly that its estimated brightness on June 1 will be only half what it was on May 20, according to computations made at the Harvard astronomical observatory today. Within a month the comet will be beyond the range of the most powerful telescopes.

BECKER AGAIN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER, WILL AGAIN APPEAL; JURY OUT FOUR HOURS

Ex-Lieut. Charles Becker
Convicted for the Murder of Rosenthal.

First-Degree Conviction for Directing Slaying of Rosenthal.

FIVE BALLOTS ARE TAKEN

Defense Hard Hit by Justice Seabury's Charge—First Reconviction in City's History.

BECKER'S NERVE UNSHAKEN

Hears Verdict of "Guilty" for Second Time with Iron Composure—His Wife Collapses.

SENTENCE NEXT WEEK

Appeal to be Taken on Several Grounds—Early Verdict a Surprise.

BIG CROWDS OUTSIDE COURT

Jurors Warmly Thanked by Judge—Refuse to Discuss Verdict—Speaks for Itself, Says Whitman.

Ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker was found guilty of murder in the first degree for directing the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court at 4:57 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was his second conviction, the first before Justice Goff having been thrown out by the Court of Appeals. Becker will appear before Justice Seabury next Friday to be sentenced for the second time to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison. Arrangements are already under way for an appeal. It is the first reconviction for first degree murder in the history of the city and the second in the State.

The iron composure of the former head of the Strong Arm Squad remained with him throughout the court proceeding which spelled his doom. He stood unflinchingly at the rail and looked each of the twelve jurors in the face while the poll was taken. A tremor of one of the muscles in his neck was the only visible sign of feeling in the brawny man. He walked to his cell in the Tombs in long strides, and without a hesitating step.

Four hours and three minutes elapsed between the ending of Justice Seabury's charge and the time that the jury filed into court. During that period the jury took five ballots, it was learned last night. Each of the jurors pledged himself not to reveal how any of his associates voted on the various ballots. A canvass, however, by a TIMES reporter showed this result:

First ballot—Six for conviction for murder in the first degree; two not guilty, three for a lesser degree, one not voting.

Second ballot—Seven for conviction, one not guilty, three for lesser degree, one not voting.

Third ballot—Eight for conviction, two not guilty, one lesser degree, one not voting.

Fourth ballot—Ten for conviction, one for lesser degree, one not guilty.

Fifth ballot—Unanimous for conviction.

There was no real argument in the jury room at any time. The points of difference, it was said, disappeared after the evidence had been reviewed.

Becker's Iron Nerve.

Viewed as a court spectacle, the oldest attendants in Justice Seabury's court could not remember such an exhibition of nerve as was presented by Charles Becker. Mrs. Becker, the wife of the doomed man, who had maintained a calmness all through the trial comparable only to that of her husband, suffered a nervous collapse when she heard the verdict. Other relatives of Becker were also much affected, and the lawyers, Martin T. Manton, Harford T. Marshall, and John B. Johnston, all showed the strain more than the prisoner himself.

The day's proceedings began with the reading by Justice Seabury of a carefully worded and inclusive charge at 10:05 A. M. It was regarded as dealing heavy blows to the defense. The charge required until 12:28 P. M. After hearing the argument of counsel over the charge it was 12:50 o'clock and a minute later the jury retired. At 2:55 the jury returned to the jury room from luncheon. At 4:46 o'clock Justice Seabury was notified that the jurors were ready to return a verdict. The jury filed in at 4:54, and at 4:57 F. Meredith Blagden, the foreman, pronounced the words "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Because of the great importance of the Becker case it had been almost universally supposed that the jury would be out a long time. Scores of newspaper men waited in the corridors to be ready for the unexpected, but the belief was general when notice that the jury was ready to come into court was circulated that the jury would only request additional information from the court or perhaps ask for some of the exhibits.

"Charles Becker to the Bar."

The newspaper reporters were seated at 4:50 o'clock, four minutes before the jury filed in. When Justice Seabury took his seat he looked more stern than

SUFFRAGISTS INSULT THE KING AND QUEEN

Riot in Their Presence in a Theatre and Call George V. a "Czar."

OTHERS GASH PAINTINGS

Five Venetian Masterpieces in the National Gallery Damaged—Riot in Police Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—Outbreaks of militant activity, attributed to a combination of the heat wave and nerves, took place in various quarters today, the chief incident being an insulting demonstration before the King and Queen at a charity matinée at His Majesty's Theatre, at which an all-star revival of "The Silver King" was given.

The King and Queen had taken their places and the curtain has just risen when a woman in the stalls turned toward the King and shrieked: "You Russian Czar!"

A number of plain-clothes police immediately seized her, and found that she was chained to her seat. The officers held her down, and, with the ready aid of members of the audience, managed to keep her fairly quiet, though she bit those who tried to hold their hands over her mouth. A stagehand who was sent for brought tools, but it was found necessary to break the seat before she could be carried out. She made her exit in the arms of the officers, kicking and screaming as she went.

Another woman then arose in the stalls and shouted something. She was also carried out, screaming and kicking.

Meanwhile, for a few minutes the play had come to a standstill. Suddenly two women ran from the stalls to the orchestra, and one of them, helped by the other, mounted the stage.

Suffragette Has Stage Fright.

Then a curious thing happened. The woman, evidently bewildered by the light and her prominent position, was seized with a most obvious attack of stage fright, and could only wave her arms while moving her lips without making a sound. Then a stage hand ran from the wings, seized her round the waist, and carried her off staggering, as if the famous scene in "The Taming of the Shrew" were being played. This episode was loudly cheered.

Then two more suffragists broke loose in the upper circle, and one of the women threw handbills into the stalls, but both were soon hustled out, and the play proceeded without further interruption.

The incidents seemed to be forgotten by the audience, except that there was a general laugh when J. D. Beveridge had to speak the line: "I think women are angels."

The King and Queen sat unmoved through the interruptions. The large crowd which gathered at the royal entrance when the women were ejected waited until the King and Queen

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WOMAN CONFESSES, BANKRUPTS SEIZED

Borah, Harry and Morris Gradinger Arrested After Stenographer Breaks Down in Court.

TELLS OF HIDDEN ASSETS

Ring of Crooked Lawyers, Who Are Believed to be Behind Many Dishonest Failures, Sought.

Through the breakdown of a young stenographer under a searching cross-examination before Commissioner Gilchrist, in the Federal Building, the Federal authorities have made three arrests which they believe will bring them a step nearer to a ring of crooked lawyers who are believed to be behind many fraudulent bankruptcies. The three men arrested are Borah Gradinger, who has manufactured petticoats, and his brothers, Harry and Morris, once silk merchants, who are now charged with concealing the effects of the petticoat concern.

Borah Gradinger, whose establishment was at 71 West Twenty-third Street, was alleged to be a bankrupt on Tuesday, and on Wednesday another petition was filed against the two other brothers' silk business, which was at 236 Fourth Avenue. On Thursday Miss Helen Werselthier was summoned before Commissioner Gilchrist to be examined with regard to the affairs of Borah Gradinger, whose stenographer she had been. For several hours she told a plausible story of the misfortunes of the firm. Counsel for Mathew Henkel, the receiver, plied her with questions, and at length she broke down.

Between her sobs Miss Weiselthier said that she had been telling the story in which she had been coached by the brothers. Shortly before Borah Gradinger failed, she asserted, the stocks of the two concerns had been sold and checks for more than $50,000 had been drawn to the names of employes, who posed as creditors. They cashed the checks and turned over the proceeds to her and, she alleged, she paid the money to the Gradingers. Moreover, she alleged that many cases of goods were shiped to friends and relatives of the men. When she had finished her tale she was taken before the Grand Jury and warrants were issued for the arrest of the three Gradingers.

Deputy Marshals Reed, Boler, and Kumb set out to trace the three men. They waited until they saw the Gradingers' brother-in-law, and trailed him through the streets. In Eldridge Street he met a woman and with her went to a restaurant in lower Second Avenue, which was not far from the old restaurant of Jack Zelig. The man and the woman went into a small side room, where at a table were three other young men. They greeted the newcomers and sitting down together began an earnest conference.

At an adjoining table the deputies took their seats and ordered a meal. As they ate they listened and heard one of the three men ask the man they had shadowed what he had testified to before the Grand Jury. That was enough for their suspicions, and they at once arrested the three men. They took the prisoners to the Tombs, where they admitted they were the three Gradingers. They were locked up for Thursday night, and were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton, who held them in $10,000 each.

Samuel S. Hershenstein, Assistant District Attorney, is in charge of the prosecution, and is assisted by Saul S. Meyers, counsel for the Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association. Although they are pleased with the arrests, and especially with the celerity with which they have followed on the bankruptcies and the alleged fraud, they believe that they have not yet reached the men, who they are particularly anxious to arrest as the prime movers in fraudulent bankruptcies.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores. —Adv.

usual. It was reported then that the jury had not sought information, but that it had reported some time ago that it was prepared to speak the verdict. Clerk Penny's stentorian "Charles Becker to the bar!" confirmed the report.

When Becker stalked through the door in the rear of the courtroom there were only about sixty persons in the room. Mrs. Becker was not there. John Becker, a brother, stood in the vestibule of the entrance door, within hearing, but out of sight of the jury or the Justice.

Becker walked in long strides, swinging his new straw hat in his right hand, and he was attended by one of the Deputy Sheriffs. He stumbled over an iron brace attached to a railing in the rear of the room, but quickly recovered himself. He took his place at the rail and looked first at Justice Seabury, then at the jury. While so occupied he coughed and raised his hand to his mouth. He stood erect.

"Capt. Lynch," said Justice Seabury, to the head of the court attendants, "I instruct you to maintain the strictest order."

"Yes, Sir," responded Capt. Lynch.

Then Clerk Penny put the question which he has uttered so many hundreds of times during his thirty-one years of court experience.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "have you found a verdict?"

"We have," said Foreman Blagden, rising. He spoke in a low voice and held a handkerchief in his hand.

"Defendant, look upon the jury; jury, look upon the defendant," ordered Clerk Penny. And, a moment later,

"Gentlemen of the jury, how do you say, is this defendant innocent or guilty?"

"Guilty," came weakly from Mr. Blagden's throat.

Becker Never Falters.

Becker did not grip the rail to support himself. He did not stir from his place. He swallowed a lump in his throat and then another and there followed a little twitching of a muscle in the neck. There was no other sign of feeling noticeable. In fact, he seemed less affected when he heard the word "Guilty" for the second time than he was when first he heard it. On the first occasion a muscle under his right eye quivered nervously and he gripped the rail for support. Yesterday he stood calmly, holding his hat behind his back and allowing one hand to lightly rest on the rail.

"Do you find him guilty as charged in the indictment?" asked Clerk Penny. Mr. Blagden was still standing.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree as charged in the indictment," replied the foreman, his voice somewhat raised but in a sad tone.

Mr. Manton, Becker's counsel-in-chief, conferred with Clerk Penny. Clerk Penny looked to the bench and then announced:

"Gentlemen of the jury, answer each one of you as to whether this defendant is innocent or guilty?"

All of the jurors arose and again faced the defendant.

"F. Meredith Blagden, what say you?"

"Guilty," said the foreman for the third time.

"James M. Faust."

"Guilty," came the reply.

And so on until the twelfth juror was polled, Becker kept his eyes glued to the box and retained the same look all the while. He pinched his lips tightly, but that evidenced nothing in particular, for he had done that all through the trial.

"That is your verdict, gentlemen of the jury, so say you all?" asked Clerk Penny.

Penny Takes His Pedigree

To this there was no direct reply. Clerk Penny then nodded to Mr. Manton, and the two held a whispered conference. Then James Cavanaugh, one of the court attendants, went to Becker's side. He asked Becker the nine questions always asked of a prisoner who has been convicted. As the questions were answered Mr. Penny noted the pedigree in a book.

"How old?" was the first question.

Becker hesitated a moment, then replied in a loud, firm voice:

"Forty-three."

"Born in the United States?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Where were your parents born?"

"Both parents born in Germany."

"Your address?"

Becker hesitated again and then said it was 3,239 Olinville Avenue, Bronx. That is where his wife lives. He had not seen that little home which he built for his wife since the day of his arrest in August, 1912. He named the address in a low tone, and Mr. Penny did not hear it. The question was repeated, and this time Becker shouted the answer.

"Occupation?" Cavanaugh went on.

"Formerly a policeman," replied the convicted man.

"Police officer?" queried Mr. Penny from his desk.

"Formerly a police officer," replied Becker.

"Religious training?"

"Catholic."

When he had answered the question at the time of his first conviction he had been a Protestant. He was converted to Catholicism in Sing Sing.

"Parents living?" was the next question.

"Both parents dead," was the reply.

"Temperate?"

"Temperate."

"Were you ever convicted before?" was the last question put by Cavanaugh.

"Oh, yes," said Becker. He hesitated, and then added the word: "Discharged."

Clerk Penny came to his rescue and interpreted the question. He asked Becker whether he had ever been arrested prior to his indictment in the present case.

"No," said Becker, with emphasis.

Manton Asks Week's Delay.

Justice Seabury then asked Mr. Manton whether he desired to make any motions, and Mr. Manton, faltering for a moment, said that he desired to think the matter over. He asked whether he might have a week's delay. Justice Seabury said that would be satisfactory.

"I now remand this prisoner until next Friday, May 29," said the court. Becker remained standing at the rail.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," said the Justice, turning to the jury, "the court desires to thank you for the service you have rendered. This case, because of its length and because of the absence from your families which it entailed, was unusually hard. I will forward certificates of the Commissioner of Jurors excusing you from all other jury duty for two years. You are now discharged."

Justice Seabury made no request that the jurymen refrain from talking about the case, as is usually done. The jury filed out slowly and quietly, and not a head was turned back to Becker at the rail. Justice Seabury left the bench immediately after.

Then there was a rush to Becker from all sides. First his lawyers reached him and grasped his hand. Then persons in the audience and newspapermen who had known him for years came over and expressed their regrets. Becker did not heed many outstretched hands and leaned over and whispered in Mr. Manton's ears.

"I'm sorry, old man," said one of the reporters to Becker.

"I'm sorry, too," he replied in a most ordinary manner.

"Do you want to make any statement?" he was asked.

"Nothing to say," he replied.

He seemed relieved when the Deputy Sheriff led him away. The deputy carried handcuffs, but he did not clasp them on Becker's wrist in the courtroom.

District Attorney Whitman, when questioned by reporters, said:

"The verdict speaks for itself. I will not say another word."

Mr. Manton was asked to make a statement after Becker had gone.

"All that I can say as to this verdict," he said, "is that it came as a great surprise to me and to us all. I expected an acquittal."

"What did Becker say?" Mr. Manton was asked.

"He just said that he was surprised, that's all," replied the lawyer.

Three Grounds of Appeal.

Mr. Manton then said that an appeal would be taken on a number of grounds. He mentioned specifically these three grounds:

The admission of the testimony of Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, wife of "Lefty Louie," one of the gunmen; the exclusion of the confession of "Dago Frank," another of the gunmen; and the refusal of the court to permit the jury to remain while the argument of counsel was heard on the "Dago Frank" confession.

While Mr. Marshall was watching Becker leave the court room he remarked:

"Look at that man. I never saw such nerves in my life. Whatever may be said about Becker, he is a most remarkable man. He didn't stir when he heard the verdict."

John Becker, when he heard the verdict, left the vestibule of the court room and rushed to the Sheriff's room on the floor above, where Mrs. Becker, her brother, John Lynch, and Becker's other brother, Jackson Becker, had secluded themselves. As he passed through the door two guards stepped in front of the door and prevented other persons from entering. Fifteen minutes later Becker was brought back from the Tombs in handcuffs and was taken to the Sheriff's room, where he met his wife and relatives.

Mrs. Becker threw her arms around her husband's neck. She appeared stunned, it was said, and did not cry. Becker was permitted to remain only five minutes, and after he left Mrs. Becker went all to pieces. John Becker, who appeared at the door later, said:

"Mrs. Becker cannot be seen now. She is unable to talk. She cannot articulate. She is heartbroken and is in a state of collapse. She couldn't believe the news."

"And have you anything to say?" John Becker was asked.

Raising his hands over his head the police lieutenant exclaimed:

"I'm going through the same thing I went through two years ago, and I haven't a dollar left."

Mrs. Becker Goes Home in Taxi.

Half an hour later Mrs. Becker was supported down the stairs by her brother and brothers-in-law. She was taken to her home in a taxicab. One of the Deputy Sheriffs reported her as having said when she heard of the verdict:

"Good God! Good God! Poor Charley, I never expected it."

No one could get near any of the jurors as they left the Criminal Court Building at about 5:30 P. M. Acting under instructions from Justice Seabury that the jury be protected until the members scattered to their respective homes, thirty uniformed policemen and six court attendants made a solid wall of bluecoats between the jurymen and those attempting to reach them.

The line of policemen stretched from the jury room to the automobile in which the jurors rode away. Newspaper photographers attempted to take pictures of the twelve men from close range, reporters attempted to get near enough to ask them questions, curiously inclined persons attempted to crowd upon them, but no one succeeded. The same large crowd that had watched the jury leave the Criminal Court Building for luncheon after Justice Seabury's charge was on hand—at a distance—to watch it leave the building for good and all.

When the jurymen reached the Murray Hill Hotel they went immediately to the rooms they had occupied since the beginning of the trial and packed up their personal effects. They appeared anxious to get away from the hotel as quickly as possible.

They were twelve serious men. Not a smile, not a sign of any lightness or gaiety of feeling showed in the face or manner of any of them.

As they were leaving the hotel none of them would so much as mention the Becker trial except Mr. Blagden.

"I cannot discuss the case," he said. "All of the members of the jury have made a solemn promise not to divulge anything that occurred among us. Our verdict must speak for itself. We do not wish to attempt to explain or defend it."

Second Becker Jury.

The members of the jury that convicted Becker for the second time were:

1. F. MEREDITH BLAGDEN, (foreman, 28 years old, unmarried; bond merchant; business address, 33 Pine Street; home, 16 East Tenth Street.

2. JAMES M. FAUST, 29 years old, unmarried; real estate; business address, 58 West Forty-fifth Street; home, 16 East Sixtieth Street.

3. THOMAS W. EDWARDS, 30 years old, married; chemist; home, 507 West 186th Street.

4. DIO L. HOLBROOK, 52 years old, single; mechanical engineer; home, 46 East Twenty-first Street.

5. PHILIP LOFF, 42 years old, single; civil engineer, retired; home, 400 Riverside Drive.

6. WALTER GOODYEAR, 58 years old, married; dealer in books; business address, 339 Fifth Avenue; home, 421 West Fifty-seventh Street.

7. GILBERT SCHAUL, 32 years old, single; neckwear manufacturer; business address, Yonkers; home, 479 West 152d Street.

8. EPHRAIM PLUMMER, 68 years old, married; retired salesman; home, 4,241 Broadway.

9. WILBUR F. RAWLINS, 51 years old, married; salesman Armour & Co.; home, 249 West 136th Street.

10. JESSE G. VELIE, 45 years old, married; silk manufacturer; business address, 354 Fourth Avenue; home, 228 West Fourth Street.

11. FREDERICK A. SPROCK, bookkeeper; business address, Pier 59, North River; home, 462 West 151st Street.

12. FREDERICK C. BARRETT, Sr., 52 years old; consulting engineer; home, 156 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Members of the jury when seen at their homes last night said that they were glad to be home. They could not be persuaded to discuss the trial except in general terms. Mr. Holbrook said: "It was a most interesting case. We liked our foreman immensely. His knowledge of the law aided him in his duty. We all of us enjoyed good health while on duty, but we did not get enough exercise. The ride in the 'bus to and from the court room only takes about fifteen minutes, so we were not out in the air very long."

He said the jurors had agreed not to discuss their deliberations, believing it was for the best interest of every one.

Mr. Rawlins said that he had found his fellow jurors most congenial and that on reaching home he had enjoyed a big drink of grape juice.

Mr. Velie on returning home had his dinner and then set out for a long walk. He told his brother that he wanted to take a tramp and get as much fresh air as possible.

BECKER HARD HIT IN CHARGE.

Justice Seabury Gives a Two-and-a-Half-Hour Review of Trial.

With every one in the court room listening to catch every word, and with the man accused of murder in the first degree realizing that shortly he would return to the death house or walk in freedom among men, Justice Samuel Seabury yesterday morning delivered his charge in the second trial of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker. Whatever else any one said of Justice Seabury's charge, all agreed that it was a masterful effort. With the preliminaries out of the way, Justice Seabury then seized upon the salient features of the case and expounded them with such deductive sureness that he left the twelve men of the jury with scarcely anything more to do than answer simple questions of fact in unqualified affirmative or negative. The questions in Justice Seabury's charge were one of its distinctive features. In the case of every subject he considered for the jury's benefit he first cleared away all obscuring matter, briefly stated the points admitted by both prosecution and defense, outlined the points in contention, and then put the whole subject up to the jury for a decision on facts with a few direct questions.

For many different reasons, most of those who heard the charge felt that Becker's case had been damaged by it. It was generally said that the ex-policeman's chances for acquittal were less after the charge had been delivered than before, but there were few who thought that Justice Seabury had overstepped the limits of law and propriety in his charge or in his manner of presenting it.

Counsel Objects to Charge.

The Justice, however, had hardly finished speaking when Martin T. Manton, who had fought so hard for Becker, was on his feet.

"Your Honor," he said to the court, "I object to the entire charge made by you to the jury on the ground that it was an animated argument."

A slight flush of resentment passed across Justice Seabury's face, and he replied with deliberation:

"I think that that is an etirely unwarranted statement for counsel to make."

Quick to avoid appearing disrespectful, Mr. Manton said:

"I did not object, your honor, in an offensive way, but only to protect the interests of my client."

Justice Seabury quietly replied that he did not object to any steps that Mr. Manton saw fit to take in his client's interest, and the matter was allowed to drop.

If Justice Seabury's charge hurt Becker's chances with the jury it was the general impression that several points made by Mr. Manton after the charge had been delievered added to this. The lawyer, by objecting to details of the charge, emphasized these details to the jury and in two instances he forced Justice Seabury to make statements to the jury not in Becker's favor. One of these was when Mr. Manton asked the court to charge that Becker must be presumed by the jury to be a man of good character and Justice Seabury pointedly refused so to charge. The other instance was when Mr. Manton said:

"I request the court to charge that neither Rose nor Webber testified at the first trial that they had seen a negro talking to Becker at the time of the alleged 'Harlem conference.'"

"I so charge," Justice Seabury replied, "but must add in this connection that the witness Vallon did testify at the first trial that he had seen a negro talking to the defendant."

The Witness Marshall.

The negro in question was the witness Marshall who did not testify at the first trial, but who appeared at the second trial and swore that he had seen Becker talking with three men, one of whom he identified as Jack Rose, at 124th Street and Broadway on the evening of June 27, 1912. The defense tried to establish in the second trial that this negro had never been heard of before the end of the first trial.

In his charge Justice Seabury dwelt particularly upon the points in the case that had been emphasized as most important by all concerned. The Rosenthal affidavit, supposed to have been the immediate cause of Becker's determination to have the gambler slain, the "Harlem conference," where the murder plot took definite shape; the movements of Becker, "Jack Sullivan," and the informers on the night of the murder; the notice of the murder that Rose said he gave to Becker shortly after Rosenthal had been killed; the so-called post murder conference in Bridgie "Webber's gambling house in Forty-second Street, the actions of Becker and Rose after the murder, the false statement as to knowledge of Rose that Becker was charged with making to Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty on the morning that Rose surrendered himself—the facts and theories of all these things were presented to the jury by Justice Seabury with striking directness.

The Justice spoke to the jury for two hours and twenty-three minutes. He began at 10:05 A. M. and finished at 12:28 P. M. Mr. Manton consumed twenty-three minutes with argument and requests for particular charges by the court, and then at 12:51 the jury retired to deliberate upon the evidence. Neither Mr. Whitman, nor any of his assistants, had said a word during the whole session of the court. The prosecution had no objections to make to the Justice's charge and offered no requests for particular charges. After being confined in the jury room for thirty-five minutes, the jurors asked permission to be allowed to go to lunch and they were driven in a sight seeing automobile to the Murray Hill Hotel. They returned to the Criminal Court building for further deliberation at 2:55 P. M.

Court Opens Earlier.

Owing to the fact that court was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning instead of 10:30 as had been the custom since the beginning of the trial, many presons missed hearing Justice Seabury's charge, among them several newspaper men assigned to the trial. The doors of the court room were locked at 10 o'clock and after that, until the jury retired, no one was allowed to enter or leave the room.

Several thousand persons congregated around the Criminal Court Building about noon, when it was expected that the case would go to the jury, and the liberal force of policemen on duty had difficulty in keeping the corridors clear. When the lunch carts were on hand they were watched from a distance enforced by the police by a throng of people that blocked traffic on both the front and rear sides of the building.

Justice Seabury began his charge with the usual compliments and thanks for jury and counsel for both sides. After these amenities, he defined the functions of Judge, counsel and jury, and then passed to a discussion of the crime of murder, which he described as exceeded in gravity and importance only by the crime of treason. The Justice then reminded the jurors that the burden of proof in a criminal case lay upon the prosecution, that the defendant was not required to prove his innocence.

Extent of Proof Demanded.

This subject led the Court to impress upon the jury the extent of proof demanded of the prosecution. He said that guilt must be proved "beyond a reasonable doubt," but he was careful to define accurately what "a reasonable doubt" implied.

"Now a reasonable doubt," said Justice Seabury, "is not a mere whim or subterfuge to avoid doing a disagreeable thing. It must be founded in common sense. The rule of law does not require that a fact be proved beyond all doubt, for there is hardly any human contingency that can be said to be beyond all doubt. A reasonable doubt is one in which a man of reasonable intelligence can give some good reason for hesitation."

He then quoted the rule of law that a failure to testify in his own behalf was not a presumption against a defendant. The two degrees of murder and of manslaughter were next defined and the distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence drawn. In regard to circumstantial evidence, Justice Seabury was particularly illuminating. He spoke of "certain circumstantial evidence" and "uncertain circumstantial evidence," saying that the former should be accepted by the jury as valuable, and the latter rejected as worthless.

The definition of an accomplice was next given, and this led immediately to a clear discussion of the extent to which corroboration of an accomplice's testimony is necessary. On this subject Justice Seabury said:

"An accomplice is one who participates in a crime. The test of complicity is whether or not the person can be indicted for his part in the crime. In view of this test I charge you that Rose, Webber, and Vallon are accomplices in the commission of the crime of the murder of Herman Rosenthal."

Passing then to corroboration, the Justice said that if the testimony of an accomplice is corroborated by other evidence not given by another accomplice it must be accepted as true. This other evidence, however, according to the court, did not need to be corroborative in every detail nor sufficient in itself to convince.

Corroborative Evidence.

"It is sufficient," Justice Seabury said, "if such evidence tends to connect the defendant with the crime. It is not necessary that corroborative evidence shall cover every material fact testified to by an accomplice. If the accomplice is corroborated as to some material fact or facts the jury may infer that he speaks the truth. In weighing the testimony of Rose, Webber, and Vallon the jury must consider that they are accomplices; that they were jointly indictable; and that they had an interest in shielding themselves, but the law does not say that because a witness is tainted his testimony is therefore untrue. If you gentlemen of the jury find that the testimony of these three men has been corroborated by other evidence that tends to connect the defendant with the crime you must convict the defendant. If, on the other hand, you find that their testimony has not been corroborated sufficiently, if you believe that it is not true, you must acquit the defendant."

The court next mentioned the affidavit of Herman Rosenthal against Becker, and said that it had been admitted in evidence, not as proof of the alleged facts contained in it, but as part of the alleged conversation between White of The New York World and Becker. He wanted the full conversation before the jury, he said.

In regard to the testimony of Willie Shapiro that he had heard one of the gunmen say that Becker had "fixed the cops," the Justice made a similar ruling. This evidence of Shapiro's, he specified, was to be used only in case Rose, Vallon and Webber were believed.

At this point Justice Seabury warned the jury to disregard statements made by counsel for either side that were not borne out by the evidence admitted to the record of the trial.

Clear Exposition of Case.

The Justice then gave what many considered the most masterful part of his charge. He reviewed the prosecution's theory of the murder of Herman Rosenthal and followed it with a review of the defense's theory and the defense's evidence in favor of Becker. There was nothing in this section of the charge that has not been printed, but Justice Seabury showed a grasp of the whole case from beginning to end that no printed exposition of the subject has revealed.

After this review the court took up the consideration of the testimony of various witnesses, bringing into strong contrast the words of witnesses who had contradicted each other and emphasizing the possible significance of certain facts. It was this part of his charge that appeared to be particularly damaging to Becker, because, according to many persons, the witnesses for the prosecution overbalanced witnesses for the defense and because undisputed facts pointed unquestionably to Becker's guilt.

The conflicting testimony of Mrs. Herman Rosenthal and the members of Becker's Strong Arm Squad concerning events on the night of the raid on Rosenthal's gambling house was first stressed by the justice. He said that the "honesty" of Becker's raid must be determined from the evidence submitted by both sides, but he called the jury's attention to one fact, the significance of which he left to it. He recalled for Mrs. Rosenthal that Becker had quoted Becker as promising to cancel the mortgage for $1,500 that Becker was alleged to have held on Rosenthal's furniture, and he then reminded the jurors that the date of this conversation had been fixed by the prosecution as April 17, 1912, and that the mortgage on Rosenthal's furniture had been cancelled on the following May 7 before it was due. The prosecution's contention that this mortgage had been taken out by Becker through a dummy and the defense's theory that Becker had known nothing about it was also to be considered, Justice Seabury said, as well as motives that might have inspired the testimony of any witness.

The Question of Motive.

Coming thus to the question of motive, the Justice turned aside from the immediate considerations of his charge for a time, and explained the varying importance of motive in the determination of veracity in witnesses and of the guilt of a defendant. Regarding the more important aspect of this question, the degree to which motive should be considered in the determination of the guilt or innocence of a defendant, Justice Seabury said:

"The jury may ask themselves what motive, if any, this defendant had to cause the death of Rosenthal. This is a question properly for the jury to ask themselves and to determine from the evidence. The defense claim that this defendant had not motive sufficient to cause him to conspire to conspire to bring about the death of Rosenthal. The defense say that many gamblers had an adequate motive; that Webber and that Rose had an adequate motive. The People, on the other hand, contend that this defendant had a strong and powerful motive, sufficient to have actuated the commission of this crime.

"Now, whether or not this defendant at the bar had any motive to kill Rosenthal is a question of fact, resting solely within the province of the jury. While it may be true, as has been stated, that a crime is never committed without a motive, yet motive is not an essential ingredient of the crime of murder. The crime of murder may be proved without any proof at all of motive.

"Where the direct evidence in the case establishes unmistakably the guilt of the defendant, the question of motive is of comparative unimportance, but where the case depends in any degree upon circumstantial evidence, either to establish the commission of the crime or the identity of the criminal, the case against the accused may be much strengthened if the jury conclude from all the evidence that the accused had a powerful motive to cause the death of the deceased. Motive can never in and of itself prove guilt, though it may strengthen the circumstantial proof of guilt."

"Harlem Conference."

The court after this returned to a consideration of particular points in the trial and took up that most important of all, the "Harlem conference." Justice Seabury said:

"It is an important question in this case for you to determine whether or not the so-called 'Harlem conference' was held. You have the testimony of Rose, you have the testimony of Webber, and you have the testimony of Vallon to the effect that on the night of June 27, 1912, they met this defendant at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue, that in that conversation this defendant told them that Rosenthal must be murdered, and assured them that no harm could come to any person who brought about his death.

"Now, the People offered you the testimony of Marshall. You saw Marshall upon the stand. Marshall says that he saw Rose talking with this defendant. very important is it in this case for you, gentlemen of the jury, to determine whether that testimony was true. Did Marshall see this defendant and Rose talking together at that place on that night? You remember the testimony of the officers called on behalf of the defendant. One of them says that he went into defendant's house, and that he brought the defendant down; others, that they were with the defendant all the evening until he took the car to return to his home, and did not, on any occasion that night, come in contact with or see Rose.

"Now, it is not denied that this defendant was engaged in raiding a so-called crap game at 230 West 124th Street; it is not denied that Marshall, the colored boy, was there. The fact in issue was whether this defendant and Rose were together there upon that occasion. And you will consider all the testimony bearing upon that subject.

Vallon's Testimony at First Trial.

"It appears from the evidence given by Rose, Webber, and Vallon at the last trial, and it is offered in evidence on this trial, that they did so—as I remember the testimony; that the defendant said on that occasion that he was engaged in making a raid in Harlem, and it is in evidence, by the testimony of Vallon given on the last trial, offered in evidence upon this trial, that Vallon testified then that while they were talking with this defendant a colored boy approached them and spoke to the defendant.

"Now, it is for you to say whether you find in that testimony of Vallon and the subsequent appearance and testimony of Marshall any circumstance that tends to corroborate the truth of Vallon's testimony upon this trial.

"You have got a sharp issue of fact there as to whether this defendant met these men. You have got the testimony of the accomplices, Rose, Webber, and Vallon; testimony of Marshall, the negro, and on the other hand you have the testimony of Shepherd, of Shields, and of Rice, officers of the defendant's squad, who say that Rose was not there.

"Now, some question was raised upon the argument as to whether or not Marshall might not be mistaken in the identification of Rose. That is an important thing for you to determine; you will determine whether you think Marshall was telling the truth. You will determine whether or not you think Marshall was accurate in his identification; you are to determine whether you think he would recognize Rose; you are to determine whether or not you think Rose was easily identifiable or not. Those are all circumstances in the case which the jury have a right to consider in determining the question as to whether or not this so-called 'Harlem conference' was held."

Testimony Left to Jury.

The Court then mentioned this testimony and left it to the jury to decide upon its credibility:

Webber's saying that on July 10, 1912, in front of the Union Square Hotel Becker had urged the killing of Rosenthal; the revealing by various witnesses of the alleged plans to kill Rosenthal at the Garden Restaurant before the actual murder occurred; the declaration by Rose that Becker had rebuked him for not causing Rosenthal's death at the Garden; the assertion by Rose that he had talked over the telephone with Becker before and after the Sam Paul outing on the Sunday before the murder; and the swearing of Webber that Becker had arranged for the Dora Gilbert affidavit with him on July 15.

Becker's movements immediately after the murder and until Rose's surrender of himself on the Thursday following were next set forth by Justice Seabury, and once again, for the reason that fact and preponderance of evidence favored the prosecution, the charge hit Becker hard. On this question Justice Seabury said:

"Now, gentlemen, what did the defendant do according to the evidence immediately after the killing of Rosenthal? It appears without dispute that Rosenthal was shot a little after 1:40 in the morning of July 16. Hawley says that he telephoned the defendant at his number, Audubon 6694; that he was unable to get that number; and that he then called up the defendant's private telephone, No. 363, and that he told him of the murder of Rosenthal and urged that the defendant come down town.

"The telephone slips produced by Carney show that at about that time those two numbers were connected. Rose says that about 3 o'clock in the morning he called up Audubon 6,694 and that he had a telephonic conversation with this defendant. He says that he asked the defendant whether he had heard the news, and that the defendant said that he had—that a newspaper reporter had given him the information. Rose said that this defendant congratulated him upon the murder of Rosenthal. Now, gentlemen, it obviously becomes a matter of great importance in this case for you to determine whether Rose did call up this defendant and have a conversation with him shortly after the murder.

'Phone Calls After Murder.

"In view of the fact that Rose is without any controversy one of the murderers who caused the death of Rosenthal; in view of the fact that Rosenthal was killed about 1:40, it becomes important for you to inquire whether or not Rose, one of those who concededly managed and engineered the murder of Rosenthal, was in communication with this defendant at about 3 o'clock that morning. What is the evidence in this record upon that subject? Rose said that he did have that conversation. Is he corroborated? Is his testimony true? Carney produces the telephone slips of his office; those telephone slips show that at 2:57 a call was made from Times Square, where Rose says he telephoned to the defendant, and that that call was connected with Audubon 6,694, the place which Rose says he got the defendant upon the telephone. Carney says that the telephone slips show, and the slips are in evidence, that the call between those places was connected between 2:57 and 3 A. M. that morning.

"Do you believe these telephone slips and the testimony of Carney? If you do, what do they stand for? Do they tend to corroborate Rose or not? If they do, and if Rose did have a conversation with this defendant at 2:57 on the morning of the murder, what was the subject of that conversation? What do you believe took place? What is it natural and reasonable to suppose would have taken place in that conversation, in view of the circumstances proved? Now, I do not say that Rose did call up the defendant and talk with him. That is a matter for you to determine. I leave it fairly and squarely as a question of fact for you gentlemen to bring to bear your common sense, your good judgment, and your intelligence upon; you will determine from the evidence in the case whether or not you believe this telephone call from Rose to this defendant at the bar shortly after the murder of Herman Rosenthal took place, and if you find as a fact that it did, then ask yourselves what was said in that conversation."

Meeting After the Murder.

Justice Seabury next took up the post-murder Forty-second Street conference, in which Becker and the informers were said to have participated. He told the jury that they must weigh the evidence of the prosecution's witnesses against the testimony of the reporter Hawley and Jack Sullivan, both of whom tried to establish an alibi for Becker. The testimony regarding the signing of the affidavit by Rose in Harry Pollok's house the day after the murder and about Becker's communications with Rose on this occasion was next considered, and its consideration led up to one more setback for Becker—the demand by Justice Seabury that the jury determine whether Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty when he told him that he had not communicated with Rose since before the murder. If Becker lied, said Justice Seabury, the jury should determine why—and there was ominous suggestion in the Justice's pressing this point, one that the District Attorney has always considered essentially important. The Justice's words here were:

"Now, we come finally to the events of Thursday, July 18, on that day the testimony shows that Rose surrendered himself; that he was before Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, and was being examined. Young, who was then secretary to Dougherty, says that Dougherty told him to go and bring the defendant to the room, and then, you have time, Young says that he had a conversation with the defendant, and that the defendant said that he was thinking of telling Dougherty where Rose could be found, or words to that effect, and that he did not disclose that he knew where Rose could be found. You have the testimony of Dougherty to the effect that this defendant told him that he had not communicated with Rose from the Thursday of the week before.

Becker's Statement to Dougherty.

"That would bring it, I think, to July 11. Do you believe Dougherty's statement to be true? Has he any reason to lie? Or to give you false testimony? If Dougherty's statement is true that this defendant told him on July 18 that he had not been in communication with Rose from Thursday of the week before, is that statement true or false, in view of the concession made in this case that on July 17 this defendant had sent Hart, his lawyer, to visit Rose in Pollock's apartment and get an affidavit from him? If you conclude that this defendant, upon being asked by Young or Dougherty as to his knowledge concerning those who committed this murder, made in response to those questions answers which he knew to be false and which tended to show that he had no connection with these murderers, then I charge you that you may take into consideration the fact that he did make that false statement; that he did make that false explanation in determining, in connection with all the other evidence in the case, as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant."

Having completed his analysis and exposition of the chief points in the evidence of the case, Justice Seabury worked to the conclusion of his charge. He first warned the jury to avoid prejudice in reaching its verdict. In this connection, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, you should not indulge in prejudice against this defendant because of the fact that he is a police officer, nor should you allow ideas that you may draw from the evidence that this defendant has been corrupt or dishonest to weigh in the slightest respect. Even if you believe that such was the truth, and, in fact, the case, unless you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that this defendant is responsible for the death of Herman Rosenthal you must acquit him. He is not on trial for bribery or corruption or any other charge. You must base your verdict upon the evidence in this case, and upon nothing else. You must limit it to this specific charge.

"This defendant is indicted and is being tried not for corruption, not for any other crime, but solely for the crime of being guilty of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and the question of his innocence or guilt must be determined upon that issue, and upon no other."

This was followed by a warning to the jury to be careful in the acceptance or rejection of evidence and to consider inaccuracies and misstatements by witnesses with deliberation. Regarding perjury in witnesses in part of their testimony the Justice said:

"If the jury believe that any witness in this case has knowingly testified falsely to any material fact you are at liberty to disregard altogether the testimony of the witness and to base your verdict upon the other evidence that remains in the case. I do not say that you must discard the evidence of a witness who has testified falsely to a material fact. I say that the rule of law is that you may do so."

Jurors' Duty Pointed Out.

In accordance with the law, Justice Seabury notified the jurors that they might bring in a verdict of guilt in any of the degrees included in the murder charge, but his language left it clearly evident that either conviction of murder in the first degree or acquittal would be the more proper verdict. Fearing that knowledge of the sentence of death that would follow a verdict of guilty might deter some of the jurors from convicting, Justice Seabury reminded the jury that the question of punishment was not one for it to consider. He told the jurors that any one of them would be "utterly unfit" to occupy his position if he allowed his "judgment in any respect to be influenced by any consideration of sympathy."

Justice Seabury concluded his charge with an appeal to the jurors to bring in a verdict. Evidently he feared, as many others did, that a disagreement would be the result of the trial. He told the jurors that the lawyers had done their part in the trial and that he had done his.

"And unless you do your duty," he said, "all the labor that has been expended upon this case will be lost."

After Mr. Manton had entered his blanket objection to Justice Seabury's charge, he submitted a typewritten list of 116 particular charges which he asked the Justice to incorporate in his charge to the jury. Justice Seabury did not appear to be pleased with the length of the list, and after he had read a few of the charges on it he became slightly impatient with Mr. Manton, because, he said, he had already charged many of the things mentioned. At Mr. Manton's earnest solicitation he consented to consider those items not withdrawn by the lawyer, and some of them he charged and others he declined to charge.

Some twenty-five additional charges were asked for by Mr. Manton and Justice Seabury consented to charge a number of them. In every case of refusal by Justice Seabury to charge as requested Mr. Manton entered an exception. To the last minute of the trial he was taking every possible opportunity to build a basis for appeal in the event of the conviction of Becker.

HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

Rosenthal Slain on Eve of Graft Testimony Against Becker.

On July 11, 1912, Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, first accused Lieut. Charles Becker of grafting. He said that the policeman had been his partner in the gambling business. Amplification of this followed daily until July 14, when Rosenthal gave out an affidavit against Becker. On the following day the gambler promised District Attorney Whitman to appear before the Grand Jury to testify against the strong-arm leader.

At 1:57 A. M., July 16, the day Herman Rosenthal was to go to the District Attorney's office with his evidence against Becker as a preliminary to his Grand Jury appearance, the gambler was shot down in front of the then Hotel Metropole in West Forty-third Street, just east of Broadway.

The next day, July 17, Shapiro and Libby, the owners of the gray automobile, in which the murderers of Rosenthal escaped, were arrested. They said that a gambler named Jack Rose had hired the car and that Shapiro had driven it. "Bridgie" Webber was also arrested that day and released on bail.

On July 18 Jack Rose, who had been in hiding in Harry Pollok's house since the murder, went to Police Headquarters and surrendered himself to Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty. He was placed under arrest charged with murder. Rose admitted the next day that he had hired the car and collected four gunmen, members of "Big Jack" Zelig's gang, who had shot Rosenthal.

Whitman Names the Gunmen.

Webber was rearrested on July 21 and charged with murder. Sam Paul was also arrested for murder, but was later released. Jack Sullivan was taken into custody as a material witness in the case. Harry Vallon surrendered himself the next day and was charged with murder. On that same day, July 22, the District Attorney named the gunmen who slew Rosenthal—"Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, "Whitey Lewis" Seidenschner, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici.

"Dago Frank" was the first of the gunmen captured. He was taken on July 25. Shapiro and Libby had meanwhile told the District Attorney all they knew about the murder. Their stories implicated Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Sam Schepps. Libby was released as soon as it was established that he had had no guilty knowledge of the murder, and Shapiro was held until after the trial of the gunmen. On July 26 Jack Sullivan, who was being held as a material witness, was indicted for murder. The indictment still stands against him.

On July 29 Rose, Webber, and Vallon, who had been wavering under the District Attorney's "pounding" to get the "man higher up," turned State's evidence and named Lieut. Charles Becker as the real instigator of the Rosenthal murder. Becker was arrested shortly before midnight that night.

Whitey Lewis," the second of the gunmen to be arrested, was found hiding in the Catskills on Aug. 1 and brought to New York, charged with murder. Four days later, Aug. 5, Becker formally pleaded not guilty before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions. The next day Rose gave the District Attorney a 35-page statement of his relations with Becker, in which he said that he had collected $180,000 in graft from gambling and disorderly resorts for the police Lieutenant. On Aug. 6 Becker retained John F. McIntyre as his chief counsel.

Becker's Bank Deposits.

Announcement was made on Aug. 8 that the District Attorney, after a search through the banks and safety deposit vaults of the city, had found different deposits to Becker's credit aggregating between $50,000 and $100,000. These discoveries tended to corroborate Rose's story of graft.

Sam Schepps, who was said to be a non-accomplice in the murder plot, yet thoroughly acquainted with its machinery, was arrested in Hot Springs, Ark., on Aug. 10. He returned to New York voluntarily to testify in corroboration of Rose, Vallon, and Webber.

"Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie," the two remaining gunmen, were arrested on Sept. 14.

With all the known principals in the Rosenthal murder safely behind the bars, District Attorney Whitman brought Becker to trial before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court on Oct. 7. On Oct. 24 Becker was found guilty of murder in the first degree. On Oct. 30 he was sentenced to die in the week of Dec. 1, 1912. His case was appealed on Dec. 1, however, and the appeal acted as a stay of execution until after the decision of the Court of Appeals. After Becker's conviction Joseph A. Shay took charge of the legal end of his case.

After trial for murder the four gunmen were convicted on Nov. 19, and shortly afterward they were sentenced to die. The gunmen and Becker were all incarcerated in the death house at Sing Sing, pending review of their cases by the Court of Appeals. After the gunmen's trial Rose, Vallon, Webber, Schepps, and Sullivan were released.

Little of much importance occurred in connection with the Rosenthal murder case during the year 1913. There were motions for new trials for both Becker and the gunmen, rumors of sensational developments that never materialized, announcements by lawyers to various effects, and sporadic hubub about every one concerned in the case.

It was Feb. 24, 1914, before anything really sensational occurred. On that day the Court of Appeals set aside the Becker verdict and ordered a new trial for the ex-policeman. The Judges of the Court split 6

SAVED MORGAN, SAYS MELLEN

Continued from Page 1.

to the window to compose his feelings and then returned to the conversation to say that his father could not endure such an experience at that time, that his health was such it would have killed him if he had been indicted.

"I took the indictment that belonged to him," said Mr. Mellen in a voice that fell almost to a whisper.

He did it, he said, because he knew that Mr. Morgan was sick and it would have killed him.

Comedy as well as tragedy had a share in the hearing. Gov. Folk could not help from bringing into the record the "Prayer from the Hills," which played an important part in creating public opinion in Massachusetts in favor of the bill before the Massachusetts Legislature allowing the New Haven to absorb the trolleys in the Bay State. Mr. Mellen admitted that he had been willing to use Bible, Prayer Book, and everything that he could bring to bear to get his bill passed. He said he had hired Sylvester Baxter to write the prayer and paid him $384 for it. He thought it was a pretty good prayer and praised the Biblical language in it.

He and Gov. Folk chaffed each other over their recollection of the Psalmist's exclamation, "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills from whence cometh my help." Mr. Mellen said the last word of the verse should be "strength." Gov. Folk insisted it had been correctly used in the Baxter prayer, and was "help." But both agreed that the prayer was effective. Mr. Mellen said they passed their bill finally over the Governor's veto, and in his judgment they did not pay anywhere near what the prayer was worth.

Fanned Fire of Public Sentiment.

Having disposed of the prayer the services of Dr. Wyman, Professor of Law and Public Service Corporations in Harvard University, were taken up, and Mr. Mellen confessed that he was paid $10,000 a year to create sentiment in favor of New Haven's purposes. The professor's father was put on the New Haven's payrolls at $50 a day, while Prof. Wyman's brother was employed at $25 a day. This was what Mr. Mellen called "fanning" the fire, and Gov. Folk adopted that expression in the rest of his questions about various men hired to create public opinion for New Haven in Massachusetts.

Today's developments have displeased the Department of Justice more than anything that has occurred since Attorney General McReynolds practically ordered Gov. Folk and Commissioner McChord out of his office. That incident followed the unsuccessful effort of the Attorney General to induce the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone its investigation until it had readjusted the affair of the road, pushed home the prosecution of Mr. Mellen, and probably instituted criminal proceedings against others high in the financial world.

Mr. McReynolds based his request on the ground that the commission's investigation might reveal such developments he has effected by agreement, but which still need the legislative approval of the State of Massachusetts. Still more strongly the Attorney General stressed his fear that the testimony of subpoenaed witnesses under oath might grant immunity to them for all time. Mr. Mellen recalled this reasoning of the Attorney General very forcibly when, through his counsel, he insisted on being served with a subpoena before his testimony began.

It is known to-night that the department is particularly displeased over the inclusion of the Grand Trunk incident in the commission's investigation, and there is an impression that it found some unapparent motive to the withholding of that incident till the last. The fear was expressed today that the indictment would now fall of its own weight when it first came up in the Court of the Second District of New York.

Attorney General's Plan.

The Attorney General's view is that the first thing for him to do is to save the smaller stockholders of the New Haven system who have been sacrificed to the financial ambitions of the larger holders. Then he wishes to punish the men who brought disaster upon the road. He is understood to feel that the indictment of Mr. Mellen was a step in the right direction and that several other indictments of a more equally well known might have followed.

At the close of Mr. Mellen's testimony, the taking of which has occupied four days and a half, an opportunity was given to Mr. Crim, his attorney, to question him if he desired to round out the record or correct it in any place, but he said he had no questions to ask. Commissioner McChord had no questions to ask, and the witness was excused with the understanding that he should appear again if necessity should require it.

Gov. Folk said he had subpoenaed William Rockefeller, George Macculloch Miller, Samuel Moorenouse, and Vice President Kochersperger, but that Dr. Walter F. Chapman had written him that Mr. Rockefeller could not come to Washington and any attempt to examine him would endanger his life. Dr. Lambert had written that Mr. Miller might die if he were examined, as he was a very old man.

Mr. Mellen said that Mr. Kochersperger was very ill from nervous prostration.

"How long has it had nervous prostration?" asked Gov. Folk.

"Since the commission commenced to get after the New Haven's accounts," said Mr. Mellen.

Mr. Moorehouse, according to a telegram from Judge Stoddard, was confined to his bed.

Commissioner McChord decided to adjourn the hearing until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and in the meantime take steps to see why the witnesses should not respond to the subpoenas.

MELLEN EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

Witness Tells How He Shielded Morgan—Describes Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Chief Counsel Folk of the Interstate Commerce Commission began the inquiry into the Grand Trunk affair today, by asking if Mr. Mellen had ever had an opportunity to sell the Ontario & Western.

"Yes," said the witness, "I think it could have been sold to the Grank Trunk. I think it could have been sold to the Delaware & Hudson. We had negotiations looking to such a result."

"What negotiations?"

"I have referred to the negotiations with the Grand Trunk. That is a rather sore spot with me, because the Federal Government jumped in and accused me of lots of things I never dreamed of until I saw them in the newspapers, and I have got a certificate of character in the way of an indictment as a result. I will tell you one thing that Mr. William Rockefeller did in connection with the New York, Ontario & Western purchase, if you like. When I could not get the money from J. P. Morgan & Co., or from any one else at the price I thought I ought to get it, I went to Mr. William Rockefeller and got it for one-half of 1 per cent. less than I could have from any one else. That is all the money I ever knew him to make out of the New Haven Railroad.

Q.—Did you ever pay the Grand Trunk Railroad any money, $4,000,000 or any other amount? A.—No, sir, not one dollar. I never paid them, nor ever agreed to pay them, nor was asked to pay them.

Q.—Did you try to trade this Ontario & Western Road to the Grand Trunk? A.—There was one attempt on the part of Mr. Hayes to obtain the Ontario & Western for various considerations, which were the possible surrender of the New London & Northern lease, and the possible release of the Central Vermont Railroad. That was in 1906 or 1907, somewhere along there. Starting from that to Mr. Hay's death with the foundering of the Titanic, there had been an effort to build a line into Providence. I filed with you my statement regarding that, which was prepared by my counsel for my defense in case I were ever tried on the indictment. There never was any attempt to do anything with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Smithers who were the parties I was in negotiation with; there never was any attempt to get upon a common basis of understanding by which we could exchange business, as other railroads exchange business, opening the territory of the New Haven Railroad to their line, which had differential rates.

Q.—Did Mr. Morgan have anything to do with this negotiation for the exchange of the Ontario & Western with the Grand Trunk? A.—He did. He took a very active part in the negotiation.

Q.—What part? Can you tell, if you know? A.—I did not know that Mr. Morgan knew there was a negotiation on until he came into my office when I had an appointment with Mr. Smithers and Mr. Chamberlain, and he told them what he thought they ought to do in order to have peace between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk interests. He told of previous negotiations which he said extended over a period of twenty years, that was the term he used. I suppose it was a general term, and that he had bought a steamship line of them on the understanding he was to have the New London Northern for the New Haven Road, and that they never had carried out their agreement. This negotiation he said was with Mr. Smithers's predecessor, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. He thought it was a great mistake they had not kept faith with him, and he was quite emphatic, as he was, you know, once in a very great while—he was quite emphatic in thinking they had not done as they should do; had not kept faith with him. And he told them that they should give up the New London Northern Road, he did not care for anything further, and that that would be the only thing, in his judgment, that would ever result in permanent peace between the two properties. Then he retired from the room. I think Mr. E. C. Smith was present during part of that interview. Mr. Morgan retired and left Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Smithers and myself to continue the conference. I told Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Smithers that we would continue the conference on the basis that they should give no further attention to the question of surrendering the New London Northern Road; that they might do as they pleased with it; I did not care. The worst punishment I wished to see inflicted upon them was the completion of their line into Providence. If they felt that there was enough in the situation to warrant making a traffic agreements with us for the interchange of business for the joint use of the lines along the Connecticut River between Windsor and White River Junction and between Brattleboro and Brattleboro—and we had nearly completed our own line between Brattleboro and South Vernon—I was glad to do it. I was asked to put my views in the form of a proposition or contract, which I did. It was submitted to them, and within a week the Grand Jury proceedings commenced in New York and I was indicted.

Acted to Shield Morgan.

Mr. Folk asked the witness whether he wrote a letter to the District Attorney, taking the responsibility. Mr. Mellen responded in the affirmative, and added, "I did it for the sole purpose of shielding Mr. Morgan."

"At whose instance did you write that letter?" demanded the chief counsel.

"I wrote that letter at the instance of Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Mr. Edward D. Robbins," said Mr. Mellen without hesitation.

Q.—Who dictated it? A.—I dictated a letter which was redrafted by Mr. Robbins and corrected by him, signed in his presence and sent it to the United States District Attorney, and I nearly killed everybody in the office to keep Mr. Morgan's name out of it.

Q.—To keep Mr. Morgan's name out of what? A.—Out of the whole proceeding.

Q.—Had Mr. Morgan been subpoenaed in that matter? A.—I have learned through my counsel—I did not know it at the time—that he was subpoenaed and his subpoena was squashed, or nulled, whatever your legal term is for that action.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the present Director of the corporation, J. P. Morgan, Jr.? A.—The present Director?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—At the time Mr. Morgan called upon me and thought the change in the Presidency was desirable, I called his attention to the fact that I had been suffering under the humiliation of an undeserved indictment to protect his father. He seemed quite affected. He turned to the window to compose his feelings, and returned to the conversation with the remark that his father's condition of health at that time was such that it would undoubtedly have killed him if he had been indicted. That was the condition I understood he was in when I took the responsibility upon myself, and took the indictment that belonged to him.

Q.—Where did you meet Mr. Ledyard—Ledyard and Mr. Robbins—when that letter was framed? A.—In my office in New York.

Q.—Did they make an appointment to meet you there? A.—They made an appointment. I think the other matter discussed at that time was the employment of special outside counsel for my defense, and that was the way Mr. Ledyard came into the case. I may be wrong. It may have been a day or two afterward. I had several appointments with those gentlemen to discuss this matter.

The first hour of the morning was devoted to clearing up various subsidiary purchases. Among them was the Rutland Railroad. Mr. Mellen said the Rutland operated lines in Vermont, and had a short line in the Dominion of Canada, from Providence to Quebec. It is a natural extension north and west of the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. It was acquired from the New York Central and the New Haven owned about 25 per cent. of the capital stock of the Rutland.

The basis of the purchase was the cost to the New York Central of its interest plus 4 per cent. interest for the time they had carried it, less the dividends that had been received, and this made the price approximately par.

Q.—The New Haven bought some Waterbury Gas stock, did it not? A.—One of the subsidiaries of the New Haven did—the Housatonic Power Company.

Q.—What was paid for the Waterbury Gas stock? A.—I should approximate $65 to $70 a share.

Q.—That had been settled before the Housatonic Power Company purchased it at about $40, had it not? A.—It was worth all we paid for it. It has been earning interest to the New Haven Road ever since we have acquired it. It was a property to the United Gas Improvement Company at a lease of 8 per cent. upon its capital stock, and the lease was profitable to the extent of over $100,000 a year in excess of the dividends.

Q.—Why did the New Haven, through its subsidiary, the Housatonic Power Company, desire to go into the gas business? A.—It did not, but the situation was this: The Connecticut Railway & Light, which we took over under a lease, was a company that had electric light properties and gas properties scattered through different sections of Connecticut. It was all a part of the chartered rights; it was a part of the property of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company that came to us under the lease. That put us into the gas and electric light business. We kept the businesses until we had an opportunity to dispose of that by lease, and we leased them out to the United Electric Light and Water Company for as much as that was the equivalent—and I think a little more—of that we had acquired them for under the Connecticut and Lighting lease. Among the properties that came to us through the Connecticut and Lighting lease was a lease for quite a term of years of the Waterbury Gas Light Company, which was assigned to us. That lease expired April 1, 1914, and we felt it was a very valuable lease, making a profit, as I have before stated, of not less than $100,000 a year, and to retain a portion of that profit we thought it advisable to control the stock of the company against the time when the lease expired.

Q.—Did any of your Directors have any thing to do with the Waterbury Gas? A.—I think very likely some of the Directors in the vicinity of Waterbury may have had some stock. Indeed, I think Mr. Whittemore did, and probably Mr. Elton.

Q.—The par value of this stock was $25, was it not? A.—I understand so; I recall so.

Q.—And it was taken in from these Directors at $60? A.—My impression is the price was above $60.

Q.—I show you a letter here from J. H. Whittemore, dated Dec. 27, 1909, addressed to you, in which he offers to sell his stock in this company at $50. A month later you purchased it from him at $65. Why? A.—The situation was this: The meeting at the Hotel Elton, in Waterbury, was when my Directors were making an inspection. I remember I discussed with Mr. Whittemore at that time, and discovered for the first time, that he had been buying Waterbury Gas stock. I think he gave information as to how much he had acquired. I told him then I thought it would create an embarrassing situation, he being a Director of the company and we intending to buy control of the company before the lease expired. He was quite exercised, and I told him to think it over. I offered at that time, if we took his stock back—and I supposed, of course, any Director would give us his stock if we insisted upon it—I told him we would meet any objections, and be perfectly fair with him. If he was agreeable we would leave it to Mr. Brooker to determine what price his stock should be taken in at. I think the matter was finally adjusted at $60, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Story of Alleged "Hold-Up."

A letter was read from Sherman M. Whipple, whom Mr. Mellen characterized as a very shrewd and powerful enemy when he was an enemy, proposing if a certain bill should pass the Massachusetts Legislature that the banking house of W. A. Read & Co. of Boston would sell 6,000 shares of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company to the New Haven at $115 a share. This, Mr. Mellen declared, was a "hold-up." There was a condemnation clause in the pending bill by which if the New Haven did not get a majority of the stock of the Worcester Street Railway it could condemn the interest of a dissenting stockholder. Read & Co., he said, wanted to know what they could get for their stock if they helped get the bill through.

Q.—Was this price paid Read & Co. much higher than the price paid any one else? A.—My impression is that it was perhaps $10 a share higher than we had accumulated the other shares for six or eight years previously.

Q.—Was that price intended to stimulate Read & Co. and their representatives in their efforts to procure the passage of this bill? A.—Well, as I have previously remarked, I do not think it was a drag on them.

Q.—Was not that the purpose of paying the price? A.—No, it was not. It was a hold-up.

Q.—It was a hold-up? A.—That is what it was.

Q.—On whose part? A.—I did not hold myself up.

Q.—No? A.—Then somebody had to hold me up. There were only two parties.

Q.—What did Mr. Whipple have to do with it? A.—He is an attorney. He is a very able lawyer in Boston, and he knew all that was necessary to do to make the hold-up complete.

Q.—What had he done up to that time? A.—He had served on us.

Q.—What was he served? A.—That if we wanted to [illegible] that stock.

Q.—Did he serve notice in writing? A.—Those notices are [illegible] served in writing in my experience, but they nevertheless reach the right spot.

Q.—How did that notice reach you? A.—I am under the impression through William A. Read & Co., or perhaps through Mr. Whipple, or perhaps through some of my attorneys. I cannot say. That it reached me that letter evidences.

Q.—How did you understand that by the purchase of this stock from Read & Co. at this unusually high price, $1,136,000, you might procure the passage of this bill and the signing of it by the Governor? A.—I do not think that had the slightest bit of influence. I think the public sentiment in Massachusetts was such that that bill was bound to go through without opposition. But Sherman M. Whipple was a bad antagonist, and he could have caused lots of trouble and lots of delay, and we thought we had better have him out of the way, and that was the only way to put him out of the way, and the only way is sometimes adopted.

Q.—Did he have any influence with the then Legislature or the then Governor? A.—He is a prominent Democrat. He has been the candidate of the Democratic Party for United States Senator in Massachusetts. The Governor of Massachusetts was a Democrat and compliments are by virtue of that.

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Often have you sought our assent to costly promotions for your advancement; time after time have you had our support. To you we have sacrificed much; our population has dwindled, our herds have diminished, the woods have grown at our cost; we have bowed to your will; we have forsaken the homesteads; our olders are gray and disheartened. We now in turn make our appeal for help. The boon we crave, though great for us, is slight enough for you to grant. Opportunity long a stranger here, now knocks at our doors, leading prosperity back to these hills. We only ask your leave to bid her enter.

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SILLIMAN DUE IN VERA CRUZ TODAY—REBELS TRYING TO CRUSH OROZCO

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

On May 6th, 1799, the Directors of the Manhattan Company empowered their Water Committee "to contract for as many pine logs as they may think necessary for pipes and also for boring the same."

These pine logs, bored to a diameter of 3 inches, constituted the mains of New York's first comprehensive water system.

Contrasted with the 60-inch iron mains of to-day, they serve to emphasize the changes and the progress of the 114 years during which the Bank of the Manhattan Company has rendered efficient service to its patrons.

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

We want your account.

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

SILLIMAN SAFE IN MEXICO CITY

Vice Consul, Who Was in Saltillo Jail, Reaches Capital After Trying Journey.

ESCORT FOUGHT OFF REBELS

Will Start for Vera Cruz Today—Dr. Saunders Tells of Tortures He Endured in Same Jail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—John R. Silliman, Vice Consul of the United States at Saltillo, about whose safety there has been grave disquiet in Washington for more than two weeks because of the failure to get any direct word from him, arrived in this city this morning on a train from the north.

When the Vice Consul was seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he seemed none the worse for his trying experiences of the last few weeks.

Emphasizing the fact that he had made the journey from Saltillo as a free man and in no sense a prisoner, although a military escort was on the train as a measure of precaution against rebel attacks, Mr. Silliman excused himself from giving a quoted interview on the plea that he was virtually under parole and that delicacy forbade his making any statement at the present time. Mr. Silliman made the journey accompanied by H. L. De Gener, an American citizen representing the British Vice Consul at Saltillo. They left Saltillo at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 14, arriving at San Luis Potosi late on the afternoon of May 20, and spent the night there. Resuming the journey at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, they reached Mexico City in the early morning hours today without further incident.

Mr. Silliman did not disclose his identity, registering at a local hotel as the "companion" of Mr. De Gener, and it was not until Mr. Silliman had reported at the Brazilian Legation between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning that his presence in the city became known. Mrs. Silliman has remained at the British Consulate at Saltillo. The Vice Consul will continue his journey to Vera Cruz tomorrow morning.

He said he had been courteously and well treated by the Mexican officials.

Mr. Silliman said the delay in his arrival in the capital was due to the fact that the railroad tracks were torn up at several points and also to several encounters which the military escort of 300 men provided for him and accompanying him on the train, had with rebel bands.

One of the attacks on the train was made by a rebel force near La Ventura between Venado and Moctezuma, about forty miles south of San Luis Potosi, and another clash took place at Bocas, about twenty-five miles north of San Luis Potosi.

In both of these encounters the rebel forces were beaten off by the Federal escort, who were aided in their resistance by the Huerta patrols which were stationed at various points along the railway line.

THE TIMES correspondent saw Mr. Silliman again this afternoon, this time at his hotel, and, while he was still reticent as to the incidents of his trip from Saltillo to the capital, he made a brief statement.

Mr. Silliman is of rather commanding appearance, tall, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and carries his 60-odd years well.

He is from Alabama and was appointed to the Consular service from the State of Texas in 1907.

Asked about his length of residence in Saltillo, Mr. Silliman said:

"I have resided in Saltillo for nearly seventeen years, and have many good friends among the Mexican people and the most cordial relations. I consider Saltillo my home. Mrs. Silliman has remained at Saltillo at the British Vice Consulate, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. MacMillan, who are good friends of ours.

"I do not care to say anything about my journey from Saltillo to this capital except that I made it accompanied by H. L. De Gener, who represents the British Vice Consulate in Saltillo. We left Saltillo on the morning of May 14, and arrived in the City of Mexico on the morning of the 22d. I expect to leave for the United States, via Vera Cruz, tomorrow morning.

"The Mexican military authorities did everything possible under the circumstances for the safety of the train en route and for the accommodation of my traveling companion and myself.

Except for a slight cold, Mr. Silliman is in good health.

IN MEXICAN JAIL 15 DAYS.

Dr. Saunders Describes Tortures of Cell Near Silliman.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 22.—After spending ten years in Mexico, the last fifteen days of which he spent in jail—part of the time in an underground cell three feet square, next to the cell occupied by John R. Silliman, the American Vice Consul at Saltillo, Dr. Herbert F. Saunders arrived here today bringing with him his wife and three children. Repeatedly told that he was to be shot soon, sleeping standing on the slimy floor of his cell and suffering every imaginable mental torture and physical discomfort. Dr. Saunders lived through fifteen days of solid misery before he was finally released. When Dr. Saunders left the prison at Saltillo Mr. Silliman was still in jail. Dr. Saunders still shows signs of the miseries and tortures he went through.

"We had no real trouble with the Mexicans until April 21, when news of the capture of Vera Cruz by the Americans was received," said Dr. Saunders. "On that date I had taken the children to see the ruins of a fire of the night before. When we returned home I found my wife packing up some little things. She explained that train dispatchers had told her of the capture of Vera Cruz, and that she was going to the English Consulate. In a short time the news spread, and the Mexicans began gathering in small mobs, yelling 'Muerto los Gringos.' Even before we had finished packing to get away for the Consulate I was called outside to the patio and told to accompany a Mexican detective who was there. Another American was picked up en route to the jail, and as we passed through crowds in our carriage stones were thrown at us and the vilest of epithets used against us.

Beaten at the Jail.

"At the jail I was searched and my money, watch and hat taken from me. I was then struck several times, and literally thrown down two flights of stone or cement steps, hurled through a few corridors, and locked up in a dirty little cell three feet square. The floor was wet and covered with filth, and I had no bedding whatever. The cell was so small that it would have been impossible for me to lie down in it.

"I asked why I had been brought to jail and was insulted by the officials, who spoke of President Wilson with oaths, and told me that I was to be shot at daybreak. I asked them if I might communicate with my wife, and they told me they would bring her to the execution if she cared to come, but that I could not speak to her.

"I was left alone in the cell, which had no ventilation or light, for more than twenty-four hours without food or drink. At the end of that time they brought me some foul-smelling soup and a pan of dirty water. Feeling sure I was to be shot, I would not eat or drink this. On the third day I was there Mrs. McMillan, wife of the English Consul, sent me a mattress and a pillow and some food. The mattress could not be used to sleep on, but it kept me off the wet floor and gave me a little comfort, while with the pillow I was able to sleep a little crouched down in the narrow cell. Mrs. McMillan sent me a basket of food every day after that until I was released.

"The Sunday following I heard the voice of Consul Silliman, and after listening a while recognized it when he asked the officials about me, using the name of Saunders. I tried to talk with him, but was not successful, because the Mexican prisoners of the place made so much noise cursing both Mr. Silliman and myself. Every time we tried to talk they drowned our voices with their curses and screams.

Robber Silliman's Safe.

"A Mexican detective came to Mr. Silliman's cell with the Cousul's secretary, a Porto Rican, and forced the Consul to give the secretary instructions to open the safe at the American Consulate. The Porto Rican had refused to do so, although under threat of death. I learned later that all of the papers and valuables were taken from Mr. Silliman's safe, including the American code book.

"Soon after this all of the Americans were taken from their cells and put in better quarters in another part of the same prison. Consul Silliman was then permitted to choose his prison companions, as three were placed in a large room where they could lie down to sleep, and also get some exercise. We had plenty of ventilation and food after this. Silliman chose a railroad man and a Methodist minister as his companions.

"On May 6 the Mexican officials came to me and took me from the prison after I had signed a paper stating that I had been well treated while in prison and that I had been imprisoned only to save me from the fury of the Mexican mobs. I went from there to the City of Mexico after getting passports to leave the country, but coming out from Mexico City I was twice stopped and searched for valuables, and at Solidad I had to pay a fabulous price for accommodations. On the road my children were robbed of 100 Mexican pesos they had saved.

"When I left the prison I bade Mr. Silliman good-bye, and he was cheerful and hopeful, but suffering severely from illness which he had contracted from staying in the insanitary and damp cell."

Dr. Saunders was a surgeon in the United States Army from 1899 to 1902.

BRINGS RELIEF TO BRYAN.

Secretary Gets First News of Silliman from The Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The special dispatch to THE TIMES from Mexico City, saying that Vice Consul Silliman had reached the capital and was safe there at the Brazilian Legation, came as a great relief to Secretary Bryan this afternoon. It was the first word he had of Mr. Silliman's leaving Saltillo he had of Mr. Silliman's leaving Saltillo. Some time after being informed of THE TIMES's dispatch Mr. Bryan received an official account of Mr. Silliman's arrival from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY OPTIMISTIC.

Expects an Early Settlement of Troubles with United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—A general feeling of optimism prevails here in respect to an early settlement of all the pending difficulties between the United States and Mexico.

No formal statement was given out today at the Foreign Relations Department. In a brief informal conversation with newspaper men at 7 o'clock this evening Señor Esteva Ruiz, the Acting Secretary, said the news he had received from Niagara Falls indicated that the negotiations were progressing well, but that he had nothing concrete to announce.

The local newspapers today contain the text of Minister Lozano's letter in which he resigned his portfolio of Communications and Public Works. The letter is a general topic of discussion, particular interest being excited as to what the Minister refers to when he speaks in his resignation of "new orientations and tendencies of public opinion."

ENVOYS GREETED AT PRESS LUNCHEON

American Delegates Also Join in the Fun of the Correspondents.

JUSTICE LAMAR SPEAKS

Congratulates Reporters at Niagara Falls on Making Bricks Without Straw.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 22.—

When its Mediation time in Canada,
In Canada, in Canada,
By the good old Falls, we'll watch and wait,
And Mediate.
When it's Mediation time in Canada,
We'll come here for a rest,
And we'll pay 10 cents to cross the Bridge,
Whether going East or West.

That cheerful fling at the methods of the Niagara Falls peace conference and the charges on the International Toll Bridge which every one from peace envoys and delegates downward must pay, was sung lustily to the tune of "When It's Apple-Blossom Time in Normandy" this afternoon by city officials of Niagara Falls, in the presence of the envoys and the American delegates and United States Army officers.

The song was sung at a luncheon given by the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Board of Trade at the Prospect Hotel to the newspaper correspondents after an outing to the Rapids, the Whirlpool, and Fort Niagara, where the officers stationed there furnished more entertainment. While the luncheon was in progress somebody announced that the three peace envoys had entered the hotel, on their way to a reception at the Niagara Reservation.

Immediately half a dozen of those present rushed out after them. The first to be brought in was Señor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador. Amid thunderous cheers he was pushed and pulled into the room.

"Speech!" roared the gathering, waving napkins, pounding tables, and clinking knives, forks, and spoons against their glasses. Standing smiling in the middle of the room, his overcoat still on, Señor da Gama thanked everybody for this rousing welcome.

"Boys—for that, I think, is the word," he said, "I am grateful to you for this reception, which takes me back to my days at college."

While he was speaking other scouting parties had captured Señor Noan and Señor Suarez and brought them into the room. They did not speak, but just sat at the end of one of the tables smiling.

Next Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, the American delegates, came into the room and sat at the table far to one side. As soon as they were discovered there was another tumult. Everybody in the room, envoys included, came to their feet and gave the Americans a tremendous cheer, which they acknowledged with smiles and bows. After insistent calls for a speech Justice Lamar said:

"Before this conference I had not believed it possible that bricks could be made without straw, but here I read the papers every morning and find that you can make them without straw—and very good bricks, too."

He went on to explain how sorry he was that he and Mr. Lehmann were unable to answer the hundreds of questions about the proceedings of the conference put to them by the correspondents.

"I think you as individuals understand at the bottom of your hearts that we cannot answer you," he went on. He closed with a reference to the powers of the press in the cause of peace.

Then came the "mediation song," already sung a dozen times on the ride to Fort Niagara and back. The words were written on the trolley car by one of the reporters.

After the luncheon the peace envoys drove to the Administration Building of the Niagara State Reservation, where they returned the call made on them yesterday by President Howland of the reservation. They had been invited to take a trip on the steamer Maid of the Mist to the foot of the Falls, but excused themselves on account of the rainy weather. The three Mexican delegates also excused themselves. The younger members of the Mexican delegation took the steamboat trip.

About twenty-five newspaper correspondents went on the excursion down the Niagara River gorge. They were taken in two trolley cars, escorted by Mayor Dores of Niagara Falls, President Montague, and Vice President Mason of the Board of Trade. At North Niagara a delegation of officers of the garrison, headed by Major Madden, welcomed the party and took them to the post quarters.

SCOFFS AT THE CONFERENCE.

Vesconcelos Denies the Report That He Will Be a Rebel Delegate.

José Vesconcelos, the special agent of Carranza, who has been reported as likely to be chosen as a Constitutionalist representative to the Niagara conference, emphatically denied, in a statement issued last night, that he was to receive such an appointment or that Carranza would ever consider mediation as a solution of Mexico's internal troubles.

Nevertheless, the Constitutionalist agents in Washington have been considering the appointment of Señor Vesconcelos, not necessarily as a delegate to the conference, but as a representative of their faction, to be in a position to keep them advised of the course of the deliberations. He left this city for Washington last night.

"As long as the Huertistas are at Niagara, we shall not be represented there," said Señor Vesconcelos. "The only way my party meets Huerta is on the battlefield.

"I have no instructions and no information about this rumored participation of the Constitutionalists in the mediation, except what I read in today's papers. I will accept any mission that the Chief of the Constitutionalist party may confer upon me. But I have no idea I will be named as delegate to the A B C conference.

"Personally, as a Mexican, I thank the A B C powers for their efforts to settle a conflict that has been brought in my country by some of its bad citizens. But the A B C powers have no more right than the United States to interfere or advise in our internal questions.

"These questions should not be discussed in the Niagara meetings. I am sure the Constitutionalists will not be a party to such a violation of our sovereignty. As to meeting the Huerta delegates, I do not see what we could possibly talk about."

Señor Vesconcelos, who is known to stand very close to the Constitutionalist leader, has just returned from a special mission in Toronto, and will go to Mexico by way of Washington. He has spent most of the past month in this city, where he has been serving Carranza in a secret, but official, capacity.

"I suppose," said Señor Vesconcelos, "that my sudden departure from Toronto, where I stopped for three days, has given rise to the unfounded rumor that I was to be a peace delegate. As far as I know, I shall go from Washington directly to Saltillo to meet Gen. Carranza."

Señor Vesconcelos facetiously explained his frequent visits to this country by the fact that he had been forced to flee from Mexico so often that he had formed the habit. He regarded the present revolution, he said, as a continuation of the Madero revolution, in which he played a conspicuous part, having been one of Madero's chief adherents.

"The elimination of Huerta will not solve our difficulties," he continued. "Even if the A B C mediators eliminate Huerta, it will not interest us. We shall continue to disregard the present conference. We are not fighting a man, but a series of abuses.

"We shall probably be in Mexico City within a month," concluded Señor Vesconcelos. "In other words, we shall be in possession of Mexico while the A B C delegates are conferring with a power which no longer exists."

Señor Vesconcelos is a young man, but has already won distinction as a lawyer in Mexico City. It is agreed by Constitutionalists in New York that if a peace delegate were to be chosen, he would be the suitable man.

REBELS ASSAIL OROZCO.

His Force of 5,000 Is Outnumbered in Bitter Desert Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 22.—Pascual Orozco, leader of the Orozcista revolution and the man most hated by Villa, next to Huerta, is the centre of interest in Central Mexico tonight.

On the desert, forty miles northeast of San Luis Potosi, Orozco and 5,000 Federals are fighting for their lives against a superior force of rebels, under Gen. Carrera Torres. Villa is rushing reinforcements to Gen. Torres in the hope that Orozco may be captured and put to death in public for his treachery in turning against Madero after the Madero revolution.

Orozco led a Federal column out of San Luis Potosi to open the railroad line to Saltillo in order to aid the garrison from Saltillo, under Maass, De Moure, Coss, and Santocoy, to reach San Luis Potosi, reinforce the Federal garrison, and withstand the persistent assaults of the rebels under Torres and his leaders.

The first engagement occurred at Corcovado. Federals are being sent from San Luis Potosi, and Villa is rushing all of the Zaragosa brigands to Corcovado so that Orozco may not have another chance to escape as he did at Ojinaga after Villa had taken the border town from the Federals. In order to get his troops to San Luis Potosi, Villa is sending a mounted flying column overland direct to San Luis Potosi and the remainder of his reserve column by way of Tampico in order to move his artillery and field trains on the railroad, as the railroads from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi and from Paredon to Saltillo have been wrecked by the rebels in their retreat.

The Tampico garrison under Gen. Zaragosa is believed to be at a place southwest of Tampico, and Villa's force, which is going by way of Monterey and Tampico, will scout for these troops in an effort to annihilate the entire Federal force in Central Mexico.

A message was received from Villa today at the revolutionary headquarters in Juarez saying that he was in full possession of Saltillo and was preparing to move on San Luis Potosi and then toward Queretaro, where large Federal forces are being mobilized to stop the southward advance of Villa's army, and where the two revolutions ended.

Villa is ordering all of the reserve forces in the central and southern part of Mexico to Queretaro, where he will besiege the garrison. After he had taken this town Villa telegraphed to his subordinates in Juarez he intended to enter Mexico with his captured Federal bands playing "La Golondrina," the favorite song of the Mexicans, and to capture the palace and make Huerta a prisoner.

Information has also been received from Durango that Gen. Ulalio Guiterez had cut off communication south of Saltillo, and it is believed there that the Federal garrison is marooned on the desert south of Saltillo.

FOR COMMISSION TO GOVERN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

which shall be acceptable to all parties concerned marks the end of the preliminary stage of the work which three diplomats have undertaken. Selection of the Commissioners who will rule Mexico provisionally in succession to Huerta is likely to be a long task. Names will be suggested by the parties to the conference. With the United States Government in close touch with the Constitutionalists and in sympathy with the purposes of the revolution, names of men acceptable to Carranza and his associates are certain to be laid before the mediators.

How many men are to compose the proposed Government Commission, how they shall be selected, and what their powers shall be are details of the plan of the envoys that are yet to appear. One cause of delay in determining the personnel of the commission will be the Mexicans' necessity of communication with Huerta, and the American delegates' consultation with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

While the Mexican representatives have ample powers to enable them to agree to Commissioners that are acceptable to the others involved in the conference, in this case it is said they will find it essential to obtain suggestions and information from the City of Mexico.

The envoys had today "a quiet conversation," to use their own term, with Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, the American delegates, in regard to the commission plan. In the course of the morning and afternoon Ambassador da Gama and Ministers Naon and Suarez had several informal talks with the Mexican delegates. Not all the envoys and the representatives of Huerta were present at these discussions, which served to show their unofficial character.

Discuss Rebels' Position.

The conversations between the envoys and the Mexicans today were devoted mainly to the question whether the mediators would admit a representative of Carranza to the conferences if he did not have full powers to participate. Since late last night, when they learned through press dispatches of the possibility that the Constitutionalists might send José Vesconcelos or some other representative to the conference as observer, the Huerta delegates have been somewhat perturbed. They felt that no Carranza supporter should be admitted to the peace negotiations unless he had ample authority to serve with the object of assenting to a plan of amicable settlement. It was in this frame of mind that they sought counsel with the envoys.

At the conference, which adjourned soon after 1 o'clock this morning, the envoys agreed that no informal representative of the rebels could be admitted to the deliberations. Their assurances were given in an informal way, for the envoys felt that they should not take formal action in the matter until the Carranza representative arrived here.

In this conclusion the envoys were influenced by the fact that Gen. Carranza rejected their original invitation to send delegates to the peace conference. Their view was that of a man who, having had his invitation to dinner rejected, found the person, who had declined, applying for admission after the dinner began on the plea that he wanted to see what it was like, but did not wish to be regarded as a guest.

It was not until after all the conferences were concluded tonight that the envoys and the American and Mexican delegates learned that according to Señor Vesconcelos no Constitutionalist agent was coming to Niagara Falls. Just prior to that the Mexican delegates issued a statement saying that the matter of admitting a Constitutionalist delegate was for the envoys to decide, and after that the delegates would submit the issue to their Government. This statement read:

In answer to the question addressed to the Mexican delegation, inquiring what its attitude would be toward the representative which, it is said, the rebel party will send to the conferences at present being held here, said delegation begs to state that it has received no official notice to the effect that the above-named party is sending delegates; that should such delegates come, it does not know with what character they would do so, and that it is, therefore, impossible for the Mexican delegation to give any opinion on the matter.

In any case, the Mexican delegation considers that the matter is one for the study of the mediating plenipotentiaries, and that it would only be justified in taking it up after these gentlemen have duly considered it. In this last case the Mexican delegation would consult its Government before coming to any decision.

The envoys are inclined to be disturbed over the interpretation placed on remarks made by the Brazilian Ambassador at the dinner, given by the Canadian Government last night, that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan initiated the present peace negotiations. What the Ambassador said was that he believed that without the co-operation of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan the peace conference would not have been possible.

It was made clear tonight that the Ambassador had not intended even to intimate that the President or his Secretary had suggested that the effort to bring peace to Mexico should be undertaken by the envoys. He merely desired to bring out the fact that the President and Secretary Bryan had encouraged the mediators, when they tendered their good offices for an adjustment of the differences between Mexico and the United States.

WON'T AGREE TO COMMISSION.

Carranza Supporters in Washington Say Plan Is Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representatives of the Mexican Constitutionalists in this city were aware that the A B C envoys at Niagara Falls had reached the discussion of a commission government for Mexico. They had been awaiting this development for a week and understood that the three Latin American diplomats would propose a committee of three members—one named by Gen. Carranza, one by Gen. Huerta, and one by the envoys. This plan, though perhaps with five commissioners instead of three, has the tentative approval of President Wilson.

The commission plan, however, is utterly unacceptable to the Constitutionalists. It is the least constitutional form of government proposed, they say, and they feel bound by their promises and their name to reject it. There is nothing in the Mexican Constitution, they say, that would permit the setting up of a provisional Government with three heads, and they hold that the mere suggestion argues the suspension of constitutional law in Mexico, as the commission would be expected at once to proceed to exercise governmental functions.

The commission form of government, as proposed by the envoys, involves, according to Constitutionalists here, all the objections that have so far kept them from participation in the conference. It would permit outside interference in Mexican affairs. It would mean a concession to Huerta on the eve of his overthrow. It would be tantamount, they hold, to interference by the United States, as the three envoys would not be expected to name any one who was unacceptable to Washington. It would mean a cessation of hostilities just when the rebel armies were on the eve of victory.

Expects New Bid to Conference.

Representatives of the Constitutionalists in this expects the A B C envoys to renew within twenty-four hours their invitation to Gen. Carranza to send formal representatives of the rebel faction to the Niagara conference. Such an invitation, if accepted, might lead to Constitutionalist participation in the conference on a far more important scale than was suggested last night in the proposal that José Vesconcelos or some other representative go to Niagara Falls to keep the envoys informed of the attitude of his chief. But Carranza has not yet indicated his approval of either sort of representation, and until he speaks nothing will be done.

The willingness of the rebel agents here to have Señor Vesconcelos or some other person go to Niagara followed a long conference with Secretary Bryan. The suggestion that a representative be sent, came, it is thought, from Mr. Bryan or the three envoys, following yesterday's conferences at Niagara. Those conferences, it is understood, showed the necessity of further information as to the purposes of Gen. Carranza and his associates before anything like a settlement could be reached.

The rebel representatives here, who have knowledge of Gen. Carranza's attitude, are certain of three things: That he will not withhold the assaults of his armies on the tottering strongholds of Gen. Huerta; that he will not compromise for the sake of Gen. Huerta's voluntary retirement in the immediate future, and that he will not permit the interference of the United States in Mexican internal affairs when his forces gain control.

The conference at Niagara has reached the point where it is about to discuss the internal affairs of Mexico. One party to that conference is the United States, an outsider. The other is the Huerta régime. The rising faction in Mexico is left out. That makes it logical that Carranza should be invited to send delegates to Niagara at this time.

His agents here do not think Gen. Carranza could now make an armistice effective, even if he wished to do so, and they think Gen. Villa is equally powerless. The power of both these men rests on victory. Now that victory seems to crown every conflict, it is not believed that they could restrain even if they wished the enthusiasm of their men for the march on Mexico City and the possibilities of loot.

The withdrawal of the envoys' invitation to Gen. Carranza was because of his refusal to suspend hostilities, pending the discussion of peace. No reason is given now why they should abandon that condition. At the same time revolutionary agents here do not think that Gen. Carranza would send delegates without an express renewal of the invitation.

Insist on Seizing Capital

But regardless of the etiquette of his participation, it is difficult to see how he could send delegates without weakening the independent position he has assumed. That proposition virtually makes certain in advance his rejection of any proposal for a provisional Government planned to satisfy both the winning and losing factions. And a continuation of the battles now coming in quick succession would probably sweep Gen. Huerta into oblivion before any other basis of settlement was devised.

The most positive statement made by the Constitutionalists today was that nothing would hold back their hands from the throat of Huerta. One of their representatives, who is familiar with the views of the State Department and of his own chiefs, expressed it thus:

"Nothing but God and the United States is between us and Mexico City."

José Vesconcelos, financial agent of the Constitutionalists in Canada, will arrive in Washington early tomorrow morning. The report that reached here tonight that he had said he was not going to Niagara Falls pleased his friends here.

Señor Vesconcelos is coming to Washington to confer with Señor Rafael Zubaran, who is Gen. Carranza's Minister of the Interior; Señor Urquidi, confidential agent of the Constitutionalists, and other Constitutionalists in Washington about the possibility that Gen. Carranza may be invited to send representatives to the Niagara conference.

Gen. Carranza and his advisors shrink from participation in the Niagara conference. If a representative or representatives should be sent, it would be only as an act of courtesy to the United States and the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

The statement by Vesconcelos that the only place where the Constitutionalists are willing to meet the Huertistas is on the battlefield dovetails into every statement made by Constitutionalists. They say Gen. Carranza will not consent to any suspension of hostilities, and his mind is made up to oppose any attempt by outsiders to settle what he regards as a national problem affecting the affairs and destinies of the Mexican people.

The Constitutionalists are anxious to have it known that the proposal of informal representation at Niagara Falls did not come from them. The first discussion of the subject at the State Department was between Secretary Bryan and Charles A. Douglas, a local attorney affiliated with the rebels and an old friend of the Secretary of State.

The uncertainty of the outcome of the proposal was indicated by Mr. Bryan's refusal today to say anything about it. Questions from different points of view only made him shake his head, and those shakes were so emphatic that the questions were few.

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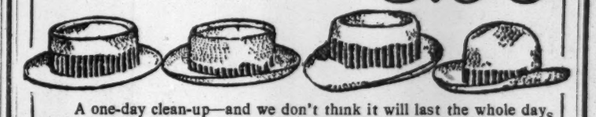

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Straw hats—a great variety, newest shapes and braids. This season's novelty the unbreakable

"Seiki Crusher."

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VERA CRUZ HEARS OF A PLOT AGAINST HUERTA

COLORADO
For Your Children

Are you satisfied with the companions and the vacation your children will have this summer?

Why not let them make some new friends, see new things and visit the part of their country that everyone should see?

Colorado and its marvelous health-giving air is a paradise for young people as well as elderly.

Low fares for the round trip all summer and you can go on the Rock Island Lines' superb train "Rocky Mountain Limited"—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Steel equipment—spacious observation car—beautiful diner. Interesting route of the early French Explorers and the Pony Express.

Other fast trains every day. Finest, modern all-steel equipment.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York City. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

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Low fares June 1 to September 29.

Shoe Shop Service

as interpreted by Martin and Martin is most essential to the satisfaction of discriminating purchasers.

Our Sales Force is capable of intelligently advising, even the most particular patrons, upon the subject of foot comfort, style and "wearability."

We have always catered to the tastes of those who recognize and demand ultra-style without sacrificing the refinement and character of the shoe.

Custom Department in Connection.

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BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

AFTER dinner, Stuyler's Crystallized Ginger is always appetizing.

Stuyler's Cream Peppermints also aid digestion.

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"A Masterpiece of Childhood and Motherhood."

"There are moments, indeed, when one feels as though one were reading words printed not upon paper but upon a woman's heart. And those who can finish this chronicle and remain unmoved are not to be envied. Yet it is a happy book, for Pierrot was just a chubby, joyous, adorable baby, who found the world a 'fairy kingdon.'"
—*N. Y. Times.*

One Year of Pierrot

By the Mother of Pierrot.
At All Booksellers. $1.35 *net.*

The best "bad" man in fiction.

North of Fifty-Three

By BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

"Roaring Bill" Wagstaff, the hero, was a bad man from Bitter Creek—"the higher you go the tougher they are, and he was from the headwaters"—who practically kidnapped Hazel Weir, a conventional city girl, and led her to his cabin in the unpeopled Northwest—north of parallel 53.

Fourth Printing $1.30 *net*

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RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS
44 years' experience.
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MAY REOPEN LINE TO MEXICO CITY

Vera Cruz Hears of Negotiations to Repair Railroad So That Business May Go On.

ARMY IS TO PAY RENTAL

Orders Against Seizing Property for Military Uses Against Owners' Wishes—Quiet at the Outposts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 22.—An express company which runs between Vera Cruz and the capital has obtained permission from the military authorities to re-establish the service. It is already handling business, transferring over the gap in the railway by means of carts.

Arrangements for a regular mail service to the interior are also progressing well and are expected to be working in a satisfactory manner soon.

The American authorities reserve the right to search all packages and also to require shippers to make statements that they are not sending articles which can be considered contraband of war.

Reports are current here among railway men that negotiations are under way looking toward the repairing of the railway lines and the resumption of the freight and passenger service. This would enable European houses to continue to do business in Mexico and also bring considerable amounts into the Custom House. Furthermore it would eliminate the possibility of a diplomatic protest by European powers against the stoppage of business in Mexico by the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, May 22.—An odd situation in which the army finds itself was set forth in a general order issued to-day by Judge Advocate John J. Porter, who is in charge of civil affairs.

The order states that under the instructions of the War Department the military occupation of Vera Cruz does not warrant the forcible seizure of private property without consent, even though compensation be made. The occupation of private premises against the wishes of the owner also is impossible. The only exception noted is for "absolute military necessity."

The order instructs the Quartermaster's Department to negotiate leases on such private buildings as the army needs. Several commands are now occupying structures which the owners were unwilling to rent. Buildings are necessary for housing the men and the stores because the approaching rainy season makes a general encampment inadvisable. There are other instances, such as commandeered automobiles and teams, where a problem is presenting itself for legal consideration.

Judge Advocate Porter's order states that the question of paying such charges and leases for quarters out of the impounded municipal and Custom House funds has been referred to the War Department.

Word reached here today from Alvarado, forty-five miles to the southward, that four narrow gauge engines en the branch line penetrating the farming district were intact at the Alvarado roundhouse. The Federals took the locomotives out of Vera Cruz when the American marines and bluejackets landed, and determined to destroy them. The people of Alvarado objected to this, stating that the engines formed their only means of getting supplies in and out of the city. A revolutionary force appeared on the scene soon afterward and drove off the Federal squad.

Not a ripple of excitement broke the even routine of garrison life in Vera Cruz to-day. Greeting the squad of newspaper correspondents who daily besiege his office for information, Brig. Gen. Funston expressed regret that he had nothing of interest to report. He insisted that the army had nothing but the vaguest rumors of any Constitutionalist landing to the northward.

Asked what prospect there was to get rid of Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, who fled here from the capital after President Huerta had ousted him from the Cabinet and who has been behind locked doors in a hotel with marines patrolling the roof and corridors of the hotel and the nearby street to protect him from his enemies, Gen. Funston declared he had no idea when the Mexican politician would depart for Europe.

Dr. Urrutia had taken passage aboard the steamer Atlantis, which went aground recently down the coast. He now probably will sail on the German steamer Ypiranga, which is under charter of the Government to refugees. The date for the sailing of the Ypiranga and her destination are still undetermined. The company of marines charged with the safekeeping of Dr. Urrutia is undergoing considerable hardship because of the faithfulness with which the men are fulfilling their task. No individual who moves about the hotel or the streets in its neighborhood escapes the most rigid observation. Any suspicious action on the part of any person results in his immediate arrest and a trip to the Provost Marshal's office, where the prisoner is required to identify himself and explain his business in detail before he obtains his release.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gen. Funston reported to the War Department today that the sick rate among the soldiers at Vera Cruz is 1.49 per cent. and 1.46 per cent. among the marines. There are 41 soldiers in the hospital and 19 in their quarters, while among the marines the sick total is 45. The General said that there was no malaria in the camp.

The War Department, upon Gen. Funston's request is preparing to send to Vera Cruz apparatus and chemicals sufficient to render water potable for the soldiers for a period of thirty days.

Rear Admiral Badger today cleared up the mystery concerning the report to the State Department yesterday that a messenger from Admiral Fletcher had gone to Gen. Maass' headquarters and thence to Mexico City.

"Messenger referred to," said Admiral Badger, "is probably Philippine servant of Capt. Rush, who left Vera Cruz for the interior in civilian clothes. Through our Consulate I sent word to Gen. Maass explaining character of servant and asking Maass to assist in his return."

MEXICANS SAVED OIL WELLS.

Loyalty of Native Employes at Tampico Wins Praise.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The loyalty of Mexican employes, who were left in charge of oil wells at Tampico and Panuco after the foreign operators fled from the danger zone, was responsible for the properties being saved, according to R. A. Mestes, an official of the International Petroleum Company, whose report on conditions in the oil district has been forwarded to the State Department.

Mestes recently returned to Tampico with five American employes. They examined the wells at Panuco also, and found that they had suffered only minor damage due to depredations by stragglers after the Federals had left the town. Mestes lauded the fidelity of the Mexican employes who guarded the wells during the fighting between the rebels and Federals.

Mr. Canada, the American Consul, reports that there are 554 American refugees at Vera Cruz who have announced their intention of remaining in Mexico. He also reports 170 refugees arriving from the south on board the City of Tampico. Twenty-four of these are Americans, fourteen Porto Ricans, and the others of various nationalities. The Americans were placed on board the Monterey which sailed for the United States on May 21.

TO STAY IN MEXICO CITY.

Some Americans Who Planned to Leave Change Their Minds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—The Brazilian Legation registry of Americans intending to remain in Mexico shows the following late additions:

James C. Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cook, Mrs. R. S. Marvin, Miss Hettie Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hale, Mrs. Enriqueta C. Degener, and Miss Elsie M. Degener.

In the above list are the names of some persons who have changed their minds two or three times, and after registering for one or more of the special trains arranged for departing Americans have finally made up their minds to stay. At least such is their present intention.

GEN. DIAZ WATCHES EVENTS.

Visiting Toronto, He Refuses to Discuss Conditions in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, May 22.—Some light was thrown today on the visit here of the party from Mexico including Gen. Felix Diaz. In an interview today, a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Gen. Diaz:

"Have you had any representations made to you from Washington that the United States Government would support you for the Presidency?"

"I have no official recognition, and before leaving last October I withdrew from military service, and since then I have lived entirely in private."

"Owing to the fact that the United States Government has declared against Carranza and Villa, it is possible that you are the person they have in view?"

"The Government of the United States of North America could alone satisfactorily answer that question."

"If neither Carranza, Villa, nor yourself is acceptable to the United States Government, who is the most likely person, in your opinion?"

"There are certainly a number of persons whose record in regard to honor and capability would make them worthy of such an appointment, but I do not think it opportune to mention any at this moment."

"Has your visit anything to do with the negotiations at Niagara Falls?"

"None whatever; but every Mexican must be watching with interest the progress of the mediators, and must cordially desire that a satisfactory result may ensue."

With Gen. Diaz are Mrs. Diaz, Señor August del Rio, who was on the staff of Porfirio Diaz; Señor Ricardo del Rio, a Member of Parliament; Señor Bonales, Señor del Villar, and Señor Arostegui.

PLOT IN CAPITAL AGAINST HUERTA

Refugees Reach Vera Cruz with Rumors of a Military Uprising.

PREVIOUS ONES CHECKED

Huerta's Secret Agents Have Thus Far Blocked the Intriguers—Huerta's Son Loses Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 22.—Petty dabblers in the political intrigues of the capital continue to arrive here, bringing rumors of an alarming nature, indicating the possibility of an uprising of a military character against Gen. Huerta, which they think will start at any moment. This plot is being encouraged by several political refugees here, who are keeping in slight touch with the capital.

Persons arriving from Mexico City today report that Major Gabriel Huerta, son of the President, has been removed from the post of Chief of Police in the capital. Some interpret this to mean that Gen. Huerta intends to flee, while others say that Huerta merely intends to send his family out of the country, remaining himself, unhampered by personal incumbrances which would be undesirable during active hostilities.

A report is current here that the German steamer Ypiranga has been ordered to Puerto Mexico by the German Minister in Mexico City to take on a distinguished personage. The report is very indefinite and cannot be confirmed, reaching here in a very mysterious way.

According to other rumors reaching here, the rebel sympathizers in the capital have arranged for a mutiny, to be participated in by a large part of the garrison, headed by Generals known to be of anti-Huerta tendencies. The purpose is to overthrow Huerta and execute him and all his leading advisers, as well as many others who have been friendly to the present régime.

Whether the sacking of the city is also contemplated by the plotters cannot be ascertained here, although many persons here who sympathize with the rebels fear that result will be inevitable during the chaos which will precede the establishment of temporary authority to maintain order.

This plot seems to be of the same character as those which have been set on foot several times during the last few months and always fallen through because of the activity of Huerta's secret agents. It is also reported here that some friction has already arisen among the rebel plotters regarding the candidate for the Presidency. One faction proposes that Pedro Lascurain who was President for twenty-nine minutes after the fall of Francisco Madero, shall return and resume his post, convening the old Congress to arrange for holding an election.

The other faction wants to have the uprising absolutely revolutionary, establishing Gen. Carranza or some other rebel leader in authority, pending the holding of an election. This faction is composed mostly of the military factions, who oppose Lascurain, who is now a member of the Clerical Party.

Rebel sympathizers here suggest this strife as a reason for the delay in the action which they have several times forecast. The general belief here is, however, that this does not amount to more than talk, although it is admitted that Huerta's fall will probably not long be delayed. It is expected, however, that this will come as a result of general demoralization rather than of an uprising against him.

Everything goes to show that confidence exists in the capital that Gen. Huerta will be able to maintain order in the capital for some time yet and that the rebels, when they come, will enter Mexico City in orderly fashion.

Officials here state that they are unable to obtain any trustworthy information from the interior, being completely in the dark except for baseless rumors, which are most confusing.

TO STOP MAKING ALCOHOL.

Company Agrees with Government to Cease Corn Distillation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 22.—The Government has entered into a contract with the Compania Alcoholera Nacional to restrict the production of alcohol from corn. It has been found that an immense quantity of that cereal goes annually into the manufacture of spirits. This is largely responsible for the high price of corn as a foodstuff, greatly affecting the cost of living of the masses in Mexico. It is estimated that one distillery alone consumes 84,000,000 kilos of corn annually in the manufacture of alcohol. As this spirit is cheaper than others, and is called peculiarly deleterious to health, it is a source of great evil to the working classes.

The Government, therefore, feels warranted in taking remedial and restrictive measures.

According to the contract entered into by the Government with the Compania Alcoholera Nacional, the latter agrees to stop for ten years the manufacture of spirits from cereals of all kinds, while the Government undertakes to maintain a differential tax of ten cents a liter on such spirits. The rate is regarded as practically prohibitive as compared with the tax on such spirits as tequila and rum. The bill has already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

LATER ON

YOU may think that your family will not suffer want after your death because you will leave them fairly well off, but will they stay "fairly well off?" Will they know how to care for their money?

If you buy our Guaranteed Mortgages now, they will learn their advantages and continue to buy them.

Thus you will protect them against the loss of their principal when you are gone.

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554-56-58 Fifth Avenue At 45th St.

Will Close Out Today
In Their Semi-Annual Clearance

Fashionable Tailleur Suits
Street, Afternoon & Dance Dresses

Heretofore $45, $55 & $65— $25

An assemblage of small groups, priced for immediate disposal.

ALSO

$35 to $55 Coats and Capes— $18, $25

$15 to $35 Hats—$5, $10

FLIES IN RELATION TO DISEASE

NON-BLOODSUCKING FLIES
By G. S. GRAHAM-SMITH, M. D.
$3.50 net. 24 Plates and 32 Text-figures.
This is the first volume of the
CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC HEALTH SERIES
under the editorship of
G. S. GRAHAM-SMITH, M. D., and J. E. PURVIS, M. A.

HOUSE FLIES AND HOW THEY SPREAD DISEASE
By C. G. HEWITT, D. Sc., Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Canada.
40 cents net. Write for New Educational Catalogues.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
2, 4 and 6 West 45th Street,
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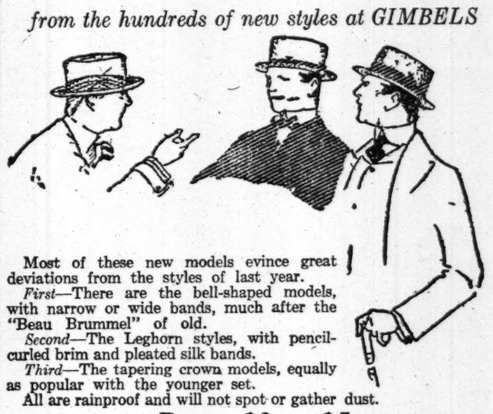
GIMBELS
Store Opens at 8:30; Closes at 5:30.

A Select Trio of Men's Straw Hats
from the hundreds of new styles at GIMBELS



Most of these new models evince great deviations from the styles of last year.
First—There are the bell-shaped models, with narrow or wide bands, much after the "Beau Brummel" of old.
Second—The Leghorn styles, with pencil-curled brim and pleated silk bands.
Third—The tapering crown models, equally as popular with the younger set.
All are rainproof and will not spot or gather dust.

Prices $2 to $5 Fourth Floor

These Men's Suits Special at $16.50
Represent the Pick of the Market In Regular $22 and $25 Grades

As the good offerings have come to us from the makers, we have skimmed the very cream off the top and left the rest.

This explains the fact that the patterns are all thoroughbreds.

Otherwise men could never hope to see at so low a price such a diversity of the DESIRABLE plain colors and fancy effects, the latter including stripes, Tartan plaids, checks and mixtures.

There are ideal hot weather Suits and Suits for cooler days. Sizes for every man, from 32 to 48, no matter what his proportions.

1400 Suits to start with, plenty for today—and Decoration Day but a week off! All at $16.50 a Suit. Also

Men's $5 to $7 Tennis Trousers, $3.75
Men's Khaki Trousers with belt, $1.50
$7.50 Imported Linen Motor Dusters, $5
$3.50 and $3.95 Motor Dusters, $2.75
Fourth Floor

Going On Today!
The Semi-Annual Sale of Dress Goods Remnants

With hundreds of the best dress goods bargains of the season in black and many colors, and in serges, gabardines, mohairs and other fashionable weaves for

Tailored Suits *Coats*
Bathing Suits *Skirts*
and every other apparel need.

Remnants at
35c 48c 55c 68c 85c Yd
Paris Dress Lengths at
$5 $10 $15
Savings average one-third to one-half.
Second Floor and Subway Store

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Special Saturday Sales

Women's and Misses' Utility Coats
Most appropriate for all Summer requirements.

150 ROSEBERRY RAINCOATS—made of Priestley's celebrated English Cravenette fabric, resists rain or dampness. Soft silky fabric, packs into a small space. Latest smart generous models; tan, navy, and black. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Value $12.50* **8.75**

150 TWEED COATS—The new Balmacaan model, in soft gray mixtures. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Value $12.50* **10.50**

CAPES—Of Donegal Tweed "Cravenette," an ideal motor garment. *Value $16.50* **12.75**

Men's Silk Shirts
The Season's Newest—Styles that are distinctive and totally different.

PLAIN AND TUCKED FRONTS—Colored and white grounds, with jacquard figures and satin stripes of the new French pastel shades; serviceable shirts. *Regularly $5.50 and $6.50* **4.25**

TUCKED SHIRTS FOR DANCING Soft, thin and cool white shirts of mercerized fabric with 150 raised tucks; French cuffs. *Regularly $2.25* **1.45**

WHITE MADRAS SHIRTS—An unusually fine lot of self-patterned white madras shirts. Laundered cuffs. *Regularly $2.00* **1.45**

Bathing Suits
for Women, Misses and Children—All the Newest 1914 Models.

WOMEN'S SUITS — Brilliantine, Silhouette model, piping of Ratine, bloomers included. *Unusual Value.* **3.50**

WOMEN'S SUITS — Mohair "Imported" draped skirt, bloomers included. *Unusual Value.* **5.75**

WOMEN'S SUITS—Satin "A. & C." quality, Annette sleeve, self trim, tights included. *Unusual Value.* **6.65**

WOMEN'S SUITS—Taffeta, two models, tunic effect, fancy braid trim, or Waist-coat effect, self trim tights included. *Unusual Value.* **8.95**

WOMEN'S SUITS — Moire, "Poiret" model, satin trim, tights included. *Unusual Value.* **9.95**

MISSES' SUITS—Mohair, Silhouette model, Braid or Pique trim, 10 to 14 years. *Unusual Values.* **1.95 & 2.75**

CHILDREN'S SUITS — Flannel, Wool Serge and Jersey Braid trim, 2 to 8 years. *Unusual Values.* **1.95 & 2.45**

Women's Furnishings
Special Summer Styles—Special Prices.

CHEMISE — "Imported" strictly Hand-made and Embroidered. *Regularly $1.50* **1.25**

KIMONOS—Dimity and Lawn, three models. *Regularly $2.50 & $3.25* **1.95**

CAMISOLES—Crepe de Chine and Lace, two models. *Regularly $1.50* **95c**

NIGHTGOWNS — "Crepe" Superior quality. *Regularly $1.25* **75c**

PETTICOATS—Messaline Superior quality, new "tube" plaiting. *Regularly $3.75* **2.75**

CORSETS—"Warner's" Broche, for average and medium figures, newest model. *Regularly $5.00 pair* **2.50**

Middy Blouses
For Women and Misses. On Sale in Annex—First Floor.

MIDDY BLOUSES—Of white galatea, striped collar and piping.
"TENNIS" BLOUSES—In galatea; lacing at side
"SLIP ON" BLOUSES—In striped crinkly crepe.
CREPE BLOUSES — With tie, elastic at waist.
GALATEA BLOUSES—With flannel collars.
Regularly $1.50 **95c**

Summer Blouses
Smart New Styles in Most Fashionable Summer Materials.

CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES — With organdie collars.
VOILE BLOUSES—Embroidered and lace trimmed.
LINEN BLOUSES—White and colors. *Regularly $3.50* **2.00**
JAP SILK BLOUSES—Hemstitched fancy pendant.
CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—Hemstitched model.
EMBROIDERED VOILE BLOUSES—Lace inserts.
ORGANDIE BLOUSES — Plaited and hemstitched model. *Regularly $6.75* **5.00**
SILK LACE BLOUSES — Over chiffon cloth, filet lace vestee.
HANDKERCHIEF LINEN BLOUSES—With fancy cord.
CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—In three models. *Regularly $4.50* **2.95**

Veils

CHIFFON VEILINGS — Black, white and colors, 18 inches wide. *Regularly 65c yard* **45c**
CHIFFON CLOTH VEILINGS—Black and new colors. *Regularly 95c yard* **65c**
HEMSTITCHED CHIFFON VEILS—Black, white and colors. *Regularly $2.00 each* **1.45**
BROWN MESH VEILS—Soft Shetland finish. *Regularly 75c each* **35c**

Handkerchiefs

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN—1-4 in. hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen* **1.75**
WOMEN'S SHAMROCK LAWN—Pink, blue and lavender borders. Six for 75c. *Each* **15c**

Men's Pure Irish Linen at Unusual Reductions in Prices.

HEMSTITCHED—Medium weight, 1-2 inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen* **1.95**
HEMSTITCHED — Superior grade; 1-4 and 1-2 inch hem. *Regularly $4.50 dozen* **2.95**

Summer Gloves
For Women and Misses—Exceptional Values.

PURE SILK—16 button length. The celebrated "La Sylphe" brand, double finger tips. Black and white. *Value $1.25 pair* **85c**
CHAMOIS LISLE — 16 button length, also in two clasp, finest quality pongee, grey and white. *Value $1.25 pair* **85c**
GLACE PK—1 clasp, white, also white with black stitching. *Value $1.25 pair* **95c**
CHAMOIS BIARRITZ —Most desirable washable glove, white and natural, with black stitching on back. *Special, pair* **1.75**

Parasols
The Season's Most Stylish.

IMPORTED PONGEE—With Persian and satin borders.
TWO TONE SILKS—With neat polka dot edgings.
WOVEN BORDERED SILKS—Plain colors with graduated stripes.
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS—With 3 inch plain colored borders.
PRINTED WARP SILKS—Dresden designs and colorings. *Values $3.50 and $4.00* **2.65**

PLAIN COLORED PARASOLS—Fine taffeta silks in the most wanted plain colors including the new blues, greens, purples, pongee and tango shades. Also black and white novelties. All brass frames. *Values $2.25 and $2.50* **1.85**

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BEST RATTAN SUIT CASES—Will not split or break; special trimmings and fancy cretonne lining, with shirred pockets. *Value $6.50* **4.95**
FITTED TOILET CASES—1-3 off former prices. New styles, best white fittings; plain or inlaid. All shapes and styles.
BRUSH SETS—1-3 off regular prices. Military, folding, pocket and sets. All in handsome leather cases.

Beach Sweaters

PURE WOOL—"SPORT" model—Patch pockets, wide belt, roll collar. *Unusual Value* **6.45**

Men's Furnishings
Summer Styles—Remarkable Values.

UNION SUITS OF LIGHT WEIGHT—Fine ribbed silk finished lisle thread suits. Athletic styles only. *Regularly $1.50* **1.00**
WHITE GAUZE UNDERWEAR—Athletic shirts and knee drawers. Well made and good proportions. *Special, garment* **50c**
WINDSORETTE BAT TIES—Loose flowing ends. Made from silk grenadines, foulards and crepes. Newest of all Summer ties. Plain and fancy. *Special, each* **45c**
IMPORTED CREPE FOUR IN HANDS—The new "Woodland" and "Forestry" effects in bold patterns of subdued colorings. Latest London craze. Exclusive. **1.00**

Bath Towels
Special Grades for Summer Use.

TURKISH TOWELS of superior quality, large, soft and absorbent. *Values $4.00 to $7.00 dozen* **2.75, 3.50, 5.50**
BATH SHEETS of fine Turkish cloth, large and luxurious, hemmed ends. *Special, pair* **4.00**

Summer Blankets

Fine light weight Summer Wool Blankets at greatly reduced prices, Pink and Blue borders or plain white.
SINGLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $5.50 pair* **3.95**
DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $6.00 pair* **4.50**
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $7.00 pair* **5.50**

Summer Neckwear
For Women and Misses.

DRESS SETS—White organdie, finished fine net plaitings; white only. *Regularly $1.15* **85c**
LAY DOWN COLLARS — Point gauze and novelty lace combined; white only. *Regularly $1.25* **95c**
HAT PLEATING—Gold net, box plaited. *Regularly $1.00 yard* **85c**

Auto Hoods

LATEST STYLE—Silk crown, straw brim, chiffon strings; street shades. *Regularly $3.65* **3.15**

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HAIRPINS—Shell and amber, new shapes, for the prevailing style. *Regularly $1.00 pair* **85c**

Wash Goods
An Unusual Offering. Greatly Reduced Prices.

3,500 YARDS SUMMER WASH GOODS—Of French and English manufacture, consisting of voiles, crystalines, batistes, striped linens, French pique, bordered batistes beautifully embroidered, Scotch madras and a variety of other fabrics; all of the finest quality. *Formerly sold at 50c. to $2.50 yard. Reduced to* **25c to 85c**
FRENCH COTTON DUVETYN—42 inches wide, complete assortment of the season's latest shades, includin white. Imported to sell at $1.75 yard. *Special* **68c**

Ocean Millinery

PURE GUM RUBBER—In various models and trim of quills and flowers. *Unusual Values* **95c to 2.95**

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MISS JESSE SEEKING SPANISH MAIN COLOR

Tennyson's Grandniece Here After Adventurous Cruise Through West Indies.

FOR TALE OF BUCCANEERS

Author Intends to Write About Woman Pirate, but Plot's a Secret—Tells of Voyages.

After cruising in the Spanish Main in quest of material for a pirate story Miss F. Tennyson Jesse, grandniece of Alfred Tennyson, and author of "The Black Mask" and "The Milky Way," has arrived in New York. Her visit to this city at just this time is due to a bombardment of the port of Santo Domingo, which prevented her from entering the Island of Haiti, and to a pestilence that caused her to abandon a trip to Cuba. Practically all the other islands to the south of the United States were touched by Miss Jesse.

Full of adventure, Miss Jesse is seeking a rest in New York so that she can begin to write her story. Already she has decided that it's to be about a woman pirate, whose exploits will be chronicled especially for the benefit of boy readers.

"Oh, please don't ask me what are my thoughts on love and marriage,' pleaded the youthful author as she sipped a cup of tea at the Hotel Le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street. "Really I have been asked this so often that I am at a loss what to say."

Consequently, the conversation turned to her voyagings. Miss Jesse said she sailed from Bristol, England, last January on a vessel bound for Jamaica. She spent a fortnight on that island and made her way thence to Colon. It took her ten days to see the Panama Canal, and her impression was like this:

"The Panama Canal is far the greatest work ever completed by man. I wish I could have seen it before the water was let in. But even the engineering achievement is not to be compared with the force of management manifested throughout the Canal Zone."

Miss Jesse was asked for her opinion on free tolls for American shipping, and she did not hesitate to say that it would be the best thing that could happen for American coastwise trade. Whether free tolls for American vessels would be a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty she was not prepared to say, simply because she had found the treaty too full of long clauses to be interesting.

From the Canal Zone Miss Jesse said she sailed around the Colombian and Venezuelan coasts, and finally arrived at Trinidad the latter part of March. There she met Castro, and with the assistance of two interpreters, Spanish-English, and English-Spanish, had an extraordinary conversation with the fallen dictator. Referring to her meeting with Castro, she said:

"All that Castro said was lies; we knew he was lying, and he knew that we knew he was lying."

Asked particularly about the nature of Castro's "lies," Miss Jesse explained that he had said he was the enemy of no man, and that he had only the friendliest feelings and sympathy for all. While in Trinidad she was interviewed. Her remarks about Castro were altogether misconstrued, and one paper even went so far as to quote her in its most conspicuous headlines, where the ex-Dictator would be sure to see it, as saying that Castro was a "deluded patriot." Following the publication of the alleged interviews, solicitous friends tried to hasten her departure from Trinidad.

The next place at which Miss Jesse called was Barbados. She was there for ten days, and then she started through the Windward Islands. She chartered a 500-ton sloop to take her from St. Vincent to St. Lucia. The captain of the vessel was a dusky native, who wore such big green goggles that his face at a short distance seemed to be only a black disk. On board the sloop was a pig, carried in those waters invariably by small sailing vessels as a safeguard against starvation when ships are becalmed.

Miss Jesse said she slept on deck the first night out, until the weather became stormy and a huge wave swept over her. Then she crawled into the stuffy little hold, where the pig in his fright at the howling winds burrowed his way into her arms. The storm caused the temperature to fall almost to freezing, and Miss Jesse was glad to have the pig. The morning after the tempest the sloop was becalmed, and she was almost prostrated by the heat.

Making her way to the north of St. Lucia the author decided to turn southward and explore the coast of that island in a canoe, manned by four stalwart natives. At night they paddled from Castries, on the western coast, to Soufriere, a distance of fifteen miles.

"I lay on my back in the canoe as we skimmed along the coast," said Miss Jesse. "The native oarsmen were stripped to their waists, and their backs glistened in the moonlight. They only stopped paddling to ask for cigarettes, and as long as I kept them supplied they worked untiringly.

"Suddenly I felt the bottom of the canoe grinding on rocks, and I knew we had struck a reef. I was ready to jump out, but the oarsmen told me I wouldn't die so soon if I tried to swim. On their homely advice I stuck to the boat until we finally were pulled off the reef. The natives managed to bail out the water, and we proceeded safely to Soufriere."

Miss Jesse didn't hesitate to tell why she had a supply of cigarettes.

"I sometimes feel when I'm at work that I'd like to take a smoke. I enjoy a cigarette at intervals, and I don't believe they ever have injured me. I see no more harm in a woman smoking than in a man. With me it hasn't become a habit."

A suffragist, Miss Jesse believes that militancy has done the cause of woman suffrage much harm, but she can't help but admire those militants who do daring things. She takes little interest in super-man, and less in super-woman. She fancies synthetic-man. This is her first visit to New York City, but she says she is not entirely astonished at the height of the buildings. There are few small buildings to offer a contrast to the tall. She thinks the architecture here is beautiful because it is simple, and above all because the average structure is typically American.

WEARS A WHITE DUCK SUIT.

Mr. McInnes from Nicaragua Keeps Cool on Broadway.

There was one cool man in New York yesterday. He was seen about the Imperial in the morning, and his name is Norman McInnes. Mr. McInnes had just arrived from Nicaragua, via New Orleans. He is in the mining business down there.

However, it must not be imagined that it was because Mr. McInnes had come from so near the equator that he found New York cool. He didn't. He said the temperature here made that of Managua pale by comparison. The reason for the apparent coolness of the traveler and his not feeling the heat was that he wore a white duck suit.

Two other "gringoes" from Nicaragua who had been in New York long enough to get new spring suits sat back in the refreshment parlor of the Imperial yesterday and looked enviously at Mr. McInnes.

"Mac, they'll mob you if they catch you out on the street in that," they warned him.

"How so?" inquired the newcomer.

"Why, the only other man in New York now that is wearing a white suit is a Mexican. I know it, because when I saw him I got close enough to hear him talk."

"Well, this is the only kind of clothing for weather like this," said Mr. McInnes, "and I guess I'll take the risks."

"There was considerable interest being taken in the proposed leasing to the United States of the Nicaraguan Canal strip when I left," said Mr. McInnes in answer to a question. "While the bill had, I believe, passed both houses of the local Congress, it hasn't got any farther. There is considerable opposition.

"In the present financial condition of the country, it is felt that the $3,000,000 which would be paid for the option the American Government wants, would be very welcome. But there are features of the question that do not appeal to everybody down there. You see not only would there be the option on the strip of country, with a coaling station on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, but the United States would undertake to guarantee peace down there. Then what would those gentlemen do whose business is making revolutions?

"I haven't heard of any demonstrations in Nicaragua against the United States on account of the taking of Vera Cruz. That reports of such demonstrations come from Costa Rica, I can imagine, but I do not think this demonstrating is done by the Costa Ricans. You see, Port Limon is the abiding place of exiles from almost every Latin-American country. I could name easily twenty Generals from various other republics, who, fleeing from their own country, have found asylum in Costa Rica. They pursue a policy of watching and waiting. The mining business is good in Nicaragua, and things are progressing down there."

MAURETANIA SIGHTS ICE.

Warned of Big Berg by Water Temperature Falling from 60 to 35.

Capt. J. W. T. Charles of the Cunarder Mauretania, which arrived early yesterday from Liverpool, reported passing a large iceberg on Tuesday night. The berg was sighted on the starboard bow standing high out of the water, with two tapering spires like the towers of a cathedral. Warning of the approach of ice was given to the officer on the bridge an hour earlier by the drop in the temperature of the water, and he was on the lookout for the berg with his glass. The temperature of the water fell from 60 to 36 degrees.

School of Mines Anniversary.

The Trustees of Columbia University and Adolph Lewisohn, donor of the School of Mines building, have issued invitations for a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, May 29, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the School of Mines.

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WILL DO THE WORK JOINTLY

T. J. Buckley, Lowest Bidder, Loses Big Broadway Job Through Lack of Experience.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission for the construction of the tunnels under the East River from the lower part of Manhattan to Brooklyn.

These sections are considered by the commission to be the most important they have yet advertised, as they cannot be hurried and on them depends the successful operation of the new subway system.

As the two tunnels will be so close together, at Old Slip for the Interborough tube and Whitehall Street for the B. R. T. tube on the Manhattan side, and as the builders of both will have to use the same power house in Brooklyn and share the same piers on both sides of the river, it was decided to permit each contractor to bid on either or both.

According to the unofficial figures the lowest offer came from Booth & Flinn, Ltd., and the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, bidding in partnership. They offered to construct both tunnels for $12,461,000, while the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation was willing to construct both tunnels for $12,677,000. Other offers were received from the Degnon Contracting Company, Smith Hauser & McIsaac, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the Keystone State Construction Company, and Paul G. Brown, and the Oscar Daniels Company. None of these bids, however, came below $14,800,000 for the two tunnels, so they are not likely to be considered.

Each of the two tunnels will consist of two tubes laid side by side, one for each track. They will be built under compressed air by the shield method under the supervision of Chief Engineer Alfred Craven and in direct charge of Frederick C. Noble, Division Engineer of the commission. They must be completed within three and one-half years of the date of the execution of the contract, and there will be a penalty of $1,000 a day for each day beyond the limit. To the city the contractor must give a bond of $500,000 for the due execution of the work.

As each contractor had to put up a certified check of $100,000 with his bid, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, had in his safe last night more than $1,000,000.

For the first time yesterday the Public Service Commission awarded a subway construction contract to the second lowest bidder. It was for the section of the Broadway B. R. T. subway from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-eighth Street, including the Twenty-eighth Street local and the Greeley Square express stations. The contract went to the U. S. Realty and Improvement Company for $2,657,450.

The lowest bidder was the T. J. Buckley Engineering Company, which bid $2,519,024.50. The bids were opened on April 24, and since then Mr. Buckley has been endeavoring to convince Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the Commission, that he has the financial and technical standing required for the job. He has had several conferences with Mr. Craven, but the latter reported yesterday to the Commission that in his opinion "Mr. Buckley's experience in contracting work has not been sufficient to indicate that he is qualified to carry out a contract of the magnitude of the one in question." Consequently, the Commission decided to throw out the bid, and as the next contractor in order was well known and already at work satisfactorily on a Seventh Avenue contract, he got the Broadway section.

Afew months ago Mr. Buckley was the lowest bidder on another section in Seventh Avenue. The same fault was found with his experience, and the section was readvertised. He again competed, and if it had not been for two clerical errors in his second bid, would have again made the lowest offer. When the section was awarded to the firm which had come out ahead of him, Mr. Buckley went to the courts for a mandamus to compel the Commission to correct his errors. He was unsuccessful.

The decision was made yesterday by Chairman McCall and Commissioners Eustis, Maltbie, and Williams. Commissioner Cram is still confined to his bed on account of his recent accident, and Robert C. Wood, the new Commissioner, has not yet qualified. Mr. Wood was present for a short time yesterday to see the Commission at its work.

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India Silks in Afternoon and Evening shades at . . . . . 68c. per yard
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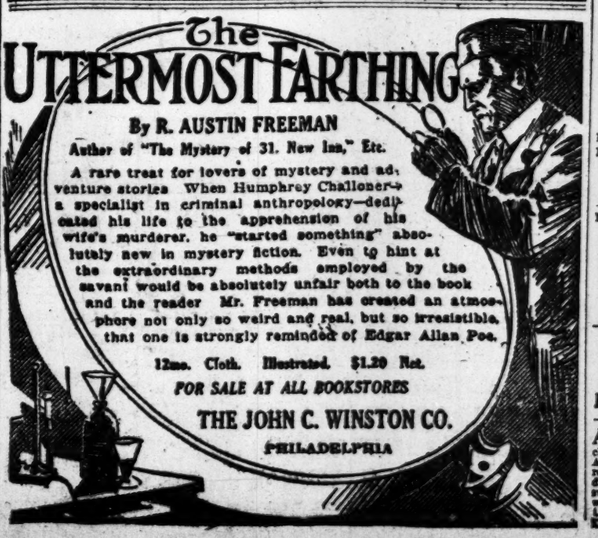

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DURYEA'S WILL KIND TO SON, HIS SLAYER

Father Had Provided That Defective Heir Should Never Be Without Ample Income.

NO VALUE PUT UPON ESTATE

Three Children Divide Property Equally, Except Camp at Blue Mountain Lake.

By the terms of his will, made public yesterday, Gen. Hiram Duryea, the wealthy starch manufacturer and commander of a famous civil war regiment of Duryea's Zouaves, showed solicitous interest in the welfare of his son, Chester Burnell Duryea, who shot and killed him at his home, 120 Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 5. On that morning, as the General lay sleeping on the veranda of his home, his son fired seven shots from two heavy old revolvers at him. Four shots took effect. The son surrendered to the police when they reached the house. He gave no sane explanation of his act.

In the police court the following day Chester Duryea, a tall man of slight frame, soft voice, and timid manner, trying to explain why he had shot his father, merely mumbled that he had "received a message from Washington." It was seen that young Duryea was unbalanced, and members of his family testified that he had been eccentric for years and had been under restraint several times.

On May 6, after he had become violent in the Raymond Street Jail and tried to dash out his brains against the walls of his cell, he was removed in a straightjacket to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue. To Chief Clerk Cane, who in the course of the regular questions to incoming patients, asked him who was his best friend, he replied:

"My father."

He seemed surprised when they told him his father was dead.

The son's answer that his father was his best friend seemed borne out by the terms of the father's will yesterday. In a brief statement issued by Robert B. Honeyman, attorney for the Duryea estate, at 61 Broadway, it was announced that the will of Gen. Duryea had been filed at Lake Pleasant, N. Y. The statement read:

The will of Gen. Hiram Duryea was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Hamilton County, New York, in which county Gen. Duryea has maintained his legal residence for many years.

In the will, briefly, Gen. Duryea gives his camp at Blue Mountain Lake to his two sons, Harry H. Duryea and Chester B. Duryea. The remainder of his estate is given in trust for the benefit of his three children, Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson, Harry H. Duryea, and Chester B. Duryea, with power in his trustees to terminate the trust at any time.

There is a provision that his son, Chester B. Duryea, shall have the use of the residence, 120 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and its contents during his life, and a further provision that the trustees shall hold $125,000 in trust for the life of Chester B. Duryea to insure his always having an income of $5,000 a year, the will stating that when "in the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees Chester B. Duryea shall in any year have less than $5,000 net income from all sources whatsoever, including his own earnings and including the net income for such year of any other trust by this will created," then the trustees shall pay him such amount as will "make up the full and clear sum of $5,000 for such year."

The executors and trustees are Harry H. Duryea, Chester B. Duryea, and Cornelius B. Van Brunt.

The papers do not show the value of the estate.

Mr. Honeyman would add nothing to the information conveyed in the statement.

Just how the terms of the will will be affected by the killing of Gen. Duryea by his son Chester and by the latter's unsound mental state since then, could not be ascertained. Chester Duryea was indicted for the killing of his father on May 14, but at that time Mr. Honeyman and Robert H. Elder, appearing as attorneys for the Duryea family, asked that a commission be appointed to inquire into the prisoner's sanity, and their request was granted. Since then Mr. Honeyman has said that Chester Duryea's physical condition was such that he could live only a few months.

Gen. Duryea's solicitude for his son was due in part to the troubles that had beset the younger Duryea for many years. In 1902 Chester Duryea was sued for divorce by his wife, and a decree of separation was entered in 1904. In 1906 the case again came into court when young Duryea sought a reduction of the alimony of $2,340 that had been assessed against him. Mrs. Chester Duryea, who was a daughter of Franklin Waldo Smith, was living in Paris with her four-year-old son at the time.

Chester Duryea is 43 years old. He is a graduate of Columbia University and by profession a chemist. He has written on chemical subjects and has been interested much in astronomy. He was for many years considered a crack revolver shot and was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

BODY SEIZED AT FUNERAL.

Woman Held Pending Autopsy in Death of Mrs. Funorelli.

Following the refusal of the Board of Health to accept a burial certificate yesterday, the funeral of Mrs. Antanella Funorelli, 33 years old, of 343 Pleasant Avenue, was stopped and the body ordered taken to the Morgue by Detective Cassidy of the East 126th Street Station. At the time there were fifteen coaches in front of the house, and more than a half hundred mourners in the apartment. The funeral cortege drove to the Morgue and the coffin was removed from the hearse. Dr. Lehane, Coroner's physician, is to perform an autopsy this morning.

As soon as the body had been taken to the Morgue Detective Cassidy arrested Mrs. Dominica Supporta, a midwife, of 206 East 110th Street, on a charge of homicide. Coroner Hellenstein held her without bail to await the result of the autopsy.

According to the police, Mrs. Funorelli became ill on April 11, and Mrs. Supporta was called in. At that time the Funorellis lived at 426 East 118th Street. On May 3 Mrs. Funorelli was removed to Mt. Sinai Hospital, where she died on Thursday.

EXPERTS TO STUDY BUILDING HEIGHTS

Board of Estimate Votes to Appoint a Commission to Draft Plan.

DOWLING, COCKRAN, OPPOSE

Edward M. Bassett Says City Is in the Mob Stage and Needs Much Regulation.

After hearing further argument for and against the plan to appoint a commission to study the question of limiting the height of buildings and districting the city into "trade zones," the Board of Estimate unanimously decided yesterday to appoint the commission. The City Plan Committee, under the resolution, must submit names.

W. Bourke Cockran and Robert E. Dowling were the principal speakers against the plan. Mr. Dowling said he appeared as a taxpayer and a real estate operator and that the real estate market at this time would be injured by any action taken in the matter. He admitted, however, that he was in the minority on this point. He said it was difficult to rent rooms in skyscrapers at this time.

"I am interested in three of the skyscrapers," he said, "but I don't believe, for that reason, that the city authorities should stop anybody from erecting a building as big or bigger than any other if they see fit."

Regarding the establishment of zones for business purposes, Mr. Dowling said it would be a mistake if the city passed any such law.

"If you try to put the manufacturer away from the jobber and the retail trade," he said, "you will drive them to the country or out of the State into New Jersey. We have torn down old buildings and put up manufacturing buildings that are perfect in every respect."

Mr. Cockran questioned the right of the city to restrict either the height of buildings or to establish zones for various industries.

"To me," he said, "the American skyscraper is the embodiment of a great industrial progress and has made the cities what they are. You can't stop this without reversing the wheels of progress and no man ever did that. We have a city that is the wonder of the world and its biggest wonder is the high building."

Edward M. Bassett, who was Chairman of the commission appointed by Mayor Gaynor to study the problem, and who favors the restriction plan, said that if the suggested law was passed it would not prevent the erection of buildings, such as the Singer and Woolworth Buildings, but would simply make the erection conform to certain area, that would give the neighboring building its right to light and air.

Arnold W. Brunner of the Fifth Avenue Commission said that lower Fifth Avenue had been ruined and that it ought not to be allowed to go further. "Our city is in the mob stage," he said. "We need regulation of our buildings, just as we need regulation of our traffic. Everybody said that that would not work well here, and it works so well that nobody would go back to the old system."

Reginald Pelham Bolton said that "the danger of the skyscraper was the danger to the light and air of other buildings."

The City Club, through Secretary Robert Binkerd, sent a letter favoring the proposed plan which said:

"We believe that the time has certainly come for the city to exercise a greater and wiser control over the height of buildings. It is especially necessary that the building heights should bear a reasonable relation to the width of streets. We are, therefore, heartily in favor of the appointment of a commission to propose to the Board of Estimate and to the Board of Aldermen a scientific plan of regulation.

"This is one of those cases in which the property interests affected have much in common with the public interest. Among intelligent men engaged in real estate business there is almost a consensus of opinion in favor of such regulation. Even if this were not so, it would still be the duty of the city to proceed in the matter."

Among others who appeared in favor of the appointment of a commission were Howard C. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, W. D. Heydecker of the City Club, Abram W. Herbst, former Chairman of the Board of Aldermen's Committee on Buildings; W. O. Ludlow of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Owen Brainerd of the Joint Building Code Committee, Lawrence M. D. McGuire, President of the New York Real Estate Board, and Robert Grier Cooke and Bruce M. Falconer of the Fifth Avenue Association.

NEW LINE TO BERMUDA.

Two More Steamships Expected to Prove Boon to Island.

The last season was the second best in Bermuda's history, and would have been the best had there been more steamships running to the island, according to A. N. Hallatt, assistant manager of the Hamilton Hotel, at the Waldorf yesterday.

"And we did a very big business in spite of the fact that the weather conditions were all against us," remarked Mr. Hallatt. "The best season we ever had was three years ago, when the Oceana was running from New York.

"The new steamship line which we are promised next season will prove a boon for Bermuda. It is understood that the Canadian Steamship Line, which is under the Presidency of James Carruthers, who is also President of the Richelieu & Ontario Steam Navigation Company, will buy out the Quebec Steamship Company, and its programme is to put two new steamers in the service between here and Bermuda, the first one next January.

"These new vessels will be of not less than 10,000 tons, will make not less than 18 knots an hour, and will have accommodations for 800 passengers. Their speed will shorten the journey to about thirty-six hours. They are to maintain a weekly service throughout the year, for which the Bermuda Government agrees to pay the company a subsidy of £16,000 annually. This agreement is now awaiting the sanction of the British Colonial Office, having already passed the local Legislature."

Good Roads Day in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 22.—Good Roads Day was celebrated today in the State of Washington. Gov. Ernest Lister, in his working clothes, aided in leveling a stretch of road at Blaine on the international boundary.

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THE reader whose eye has been caught by the few words of this advertisement which are displayed in bold type can need but little more information in order to enable him to form a conclusion as to the course he will adopt in respect of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." The offer is about to be withdrawn. The price, after May 28th, will be from $29 to $50 more than the present price. The order form in the lower righthand corner of this page, if it is sent to us to-day, accompanied by a remittance of $5.00, will secure a copy of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," new (11th) Edition, the most up-to-date, the most authoritative, the most entertaining library which has ever been offered to the reading public. Beyond these facts, the reader who has not already acquainted himself with the character and contents of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" is the only reader by whom any further information can be desired. For that reader, the barest statement, the most condensed recapitulation of the facts must, to-day, suffice. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" is an absolutely up-to-date library, just as it is in every other respect an absolutely comprehensive library. It contains 41,000 articles written by 1,500 of the most distinguished men of our day. Its 30,000 pages include 44,000,000 words of text and 15,000 illustrations. It is at once a world's history, a biographical dictionary, a collection of up-to-date articles on all sciences, upon art, industry, and commerce, an atlas, a gazetteer, and a book which contains as much miscellaneous reading as four or five hundred ordinary books. For a payment of only $5.00 in cash, the 29 volumes, and with them, if it be desired, a double-tier bookcase, will be delivered to the subscriber, the purchase to be completed by monthly payments of $5.00 each. It is the most admirable work for man, woman or child, because it is a book which will most surely afford lasting pleasure and confer lasting benefits. The success which this recently completed work has already achieved is strikingly shown by the fact that the sales have amounted, in the aggregate, to more than $13,000,000.

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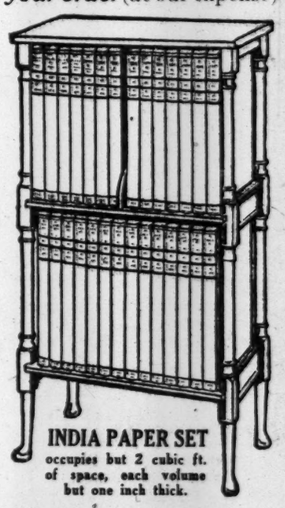

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A competitive examination of candidates for the State scholarships in Cornell University, falling to the County of New York, will be held at the De Witt Clinton High School, 10th Avenue and 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattar,

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914,
commencing at 9 A. M.

Candidates must be at least 16 years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.

No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship, should one be awarded.

The examination will be upon English, history (ancient, English, American,) plane geometry, algebra, and any two (at the option of the candidate) of the following: Greek, Latin, advanced French, advanced German, advanced mathematics. As an alternate for advanced mathematics, physics or chemistry may be offered. The paper on American history will include civil government. Papers in the six required subjects must be submitted.

There will be as many candidates appointed from this county as there are assembly districts in this county. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of their merit.

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WM. H. MAXWELL,
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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR J. L. GRIFFITHS

Ambassador Page and Embassy Staff Honor the Dead Consul General.

HIS BODY LIES IN STATE

Will Remain in Liverpool Town Hall Until the Carmania Sails—Guard of Veterans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—Impressive memorial services for the late Consul General Griffiths were held at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, this afternoon. Several hundred persons attended them, among them Ambassador and Mrs. Page, the embassy staff, most of the leading American residents of London, and two Catholic priests who were close friends of Mr. Griffiths and had worked with him in an East End boxing club in the London slums.

LONDON, May 22.—The British Government was officially represented at the memorial services to Consul General Griffiths by members of the staffs of the Foreign Office and of the Board of Trade.

Before the altar were placed wreaths from all the clubs and societies to which the late Consul General belonged, as well as from the American colony in Berlin and from individual friends.

The Luncheon Club held a meeting before the service, at which it adopted resolutions of condolence with the family, and the members then marched to the church in a body.

Among the distinguished Englishmen who attended the service were Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Charrwood, and Sir Leslie Scott.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Francis Boyd, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and was of a very impressive character. An address, written by Archdeacon Sinclair, Vice President of The Pilgrims, who was unable to be present owing to illness, was read by Canon Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

At the entrance to the church a guard of honor, composed of civil war veterans resident in London, carrying the American flag, stood at attention as the congregation entered and departed.

After the service the body was transported by train to Liverpool, where it lay in state in the Town Hall. It will remain there until taken on board the Carmania on Saturday.

BANKER'S WIDOW A SUICIDE.

Frau Julius Stern, Crazed with Grief, Drowns Herself Near Potsdam

BERLIN, May 22.—Frau Julius Stern, widow of the multi-millionaire Managing Director of the National Bank Fuer Deutschland, who died last April, committed suicide yesterday by drowning herself from a canoe in the River Havel, near Potsdam.

At the graveside of her husband during the funeral she had said that she would not live long without him. Her friends thought she had conquered her grief, but the night before last she disappeared from her Summer mansion near Potsdam and was never seen alive again.

Her only child, a 14-year-old son, inherits his parents' great fortune and one of the finest private collections of paintings in Germany.

MRS. FLAVELLE IMPROVES.

Victim of Italian Railway Assault May Recover—Arrests Made.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

FLORENCE, May 22.—Physicians now hold out some hope of the recovery of Mrs. Flavelle, the Chicago woman who was murderously assaulted yesterday in a railway carriage.

Mrs. Flavelle lived a very retired life, her only intimate friends being Mrs. Bermen, who had a presentiment of some disaster to her friend and requested her to telegraph to Dr. F. B. Noyes, 122 Michigan Buildings, Chicago, if she had any trouble.

FLORENCE, May 22.—The condition of Mrs. Mary Flavelle of Chicago, who was shot on board a train between Florence and Assisi yesterday, was improved tonight, and the physicains expressed hope of saving her life. In the course of the day the wounded woman was visited by her sister-in-law, several friends, and the American Consul.

Several arrests have been made, and the police believe the assailant of Mrs. Flavelle is among them.

A separate investigation of the affair is being conducted by Leo J. Keena, American Consul General here.

PARIS, May 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies today several of the members suggested that the Government adopt measures to insure the safety of travelers on State railway trains.

OIL FOR BRITISH NAVY.

Government Invests in Persian Company to Get Large Supplies.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 22.—The British Government has taken a big forward step toward obtaining oil fuel for the navy by arranging with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to supply a large quantity for delivery extending over a term of years.

According to the agreement, the Government will subscribe for 2,000,000 ordinary shares and $1,000,000 debentures in the company, additional capital being required for considerable extensions of the company's plant to carry out the contract. Although it is unusual for the Government to take shares in a company, the precedent has been furnished by Great Britain's interest in the Suez Canal Company.

FORD FIGHTS CUT PRICES.

British Automobile Makers Obtain a Rehearing of His Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—The right of the Ford Motor Manufacturing Company to fix the minimum price of Ford cars in England is again to be contested in the High Court of Justice. The Ford Company this year obtained a court decision entitling it to say what was the lowest price at which its automobiles should be sold here; but the Judges held that it had failed to prove the damage resulting from one of its London agents underselling others, although it was entitled to collect penalties for breach of contract.

It is said that one of the chief causes of the litigation is the fact that certain English automobile manufacturers are endeavoring to check the Ford enterprise on this side, the large sale of Ford cars here having had a disastrous effect upon English car sales.

Application was made to-day to the Court of Appeals for permission to reargue the case before three Lords Justices of Appeal. This was allowed, and the Ford Company received an extension of time to present its case.

Automobile manufacturing concerns are watching the action with considerable interest.

WON'T SELL VILLA AURELIA.

American Academy in Rome Denies That Moore Will Buy It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 22.—Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American Academy, emphatically denies that the academy intends to sell the Villa Aurelia to Charles Moore or any one else. He says that the academy, although it is endeavoring to obtain a full endowment fund to insure the continuation of its work, has sufficient money for two years.

Prof. Carter thinks that the confusion perhaps arose from the report that the Villa Mirafiore, the late headquarters of the academy, was on the market, three offers having been made, one probably by Mr. Moore's agent.

OFFERS HYPNOSIS FOR THE LOVELORN

Dr. Bertillon of Paris Undertakes to Cure Hopeless Passions.

TREATS ALCOHOLISM, TOO

Tells His Patients They Can't Raise Their Glasses, and They Find It So.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 22.—Dr. Bertillon of Paris asserts that psychotherapia, or soul-culture, is the medicine of the future.

He does not put his patients into hypnotic trances, but places them in an environment which creates an appetite for sleep. He invites them to repose on their beds and think of nothing. Then he leaves them, and they gradually succumb to the "tick-tack" of a metronome.

When a patient is in a hypnotic slumber, if it is desired that he shall be cured of a tendency to excessive indulgence in alcohol the psychotherapist suggests to him that he cannot raise a glass of absinthe to his tips, and repeats the suggestion until the prohibition is so engraved upon the brain that if the patient would he could not do so.

Dr. Bertillon is frequently consulted by those who have had unhappy love affairs, and it is said that through hypnotism they obtain release from their unrequited passion.

BUYS LONDON THEATRES.

Alfred Butt Acquires the Queen's and Globe for $330,000.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 22.—Alfred Butt has bought the Queen's Theatre and the Globe Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue for $330,000 as a leasehold property from the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to whom a rent of $36,500 has to be paid.

Mr. Butt's interest will be confined to leasing the theatres to other managers. He is one of the most successful theatrical men in London, being Managing Director of the Palace, Empire, and Victoria Palace Theatres, and also controls a company which has music halls in Manchester, Glasgow, and Paris.

British Army Grafters Confess.

LONDON, May 22.—A plea of guilty was handed in by seven of the nine British Army officers and all the eight civilians charged in January with receiving and giving illicit commissions in order to influence the allotment of contracts for supplyng army canteens. All the officers except Lieut. Col. Whittaker were connected with the Quartermaster's Department. Sentence was deferred by the Judge until May 25.

RUSTEM BEY CONVERTED.

Former Turkish Attache at Washington Abjures Christianity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—Rustem Bay, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, who is of aristocratic Polish Catholic origin, has just embraced Mohammedanism, taking the name of Achmet.

The Sultan, in recognition of his conversion, gave him a jeweled watch.

Rustem Bey leaves Constantinople to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Nothing is known here indicating that Youssouf Zia Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, is to be transferred, or that A. Rustem Bey is to succeed him. The Ambassador could not be reached at his hotel tonight, and nothing was known of any plan for him to go away.

Rustem Bey was Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires here in 1909 in the absence of the Ambassador, Hussein Kiazim Bey. Rustem Bey, who is of Polish and Scotch extraction and speaks nearly all European and many of the Asiatic languages, was very popular in Washington society.

REGRET PROF. TOMBO.

Berlin University Apprised of His Death by Dr. Butler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 22.—Announcement of the sudden death of Prof. R. Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University was communicated officially to the University of Berlin today in a cablegram from President Butler, and evoked widespread regret in German academic circles. Prof. Tombo, though a native of Germany, was looked upon as an ideal young American scholar and one of the coming big men in the American university world.

Prof. Tombo was expected in Berlin shortly to deliver an extensive series of lectures in Germany and Austria on American intellectual life, a subject on which he was considered in this country as a high authority. His lectures on student life and ideals in the United States, delivered in Germany three years ago, gave Germans the best insight into American university conditions they had ever had.

MATTHEW FERGUSON

By MARGARET BLAKE

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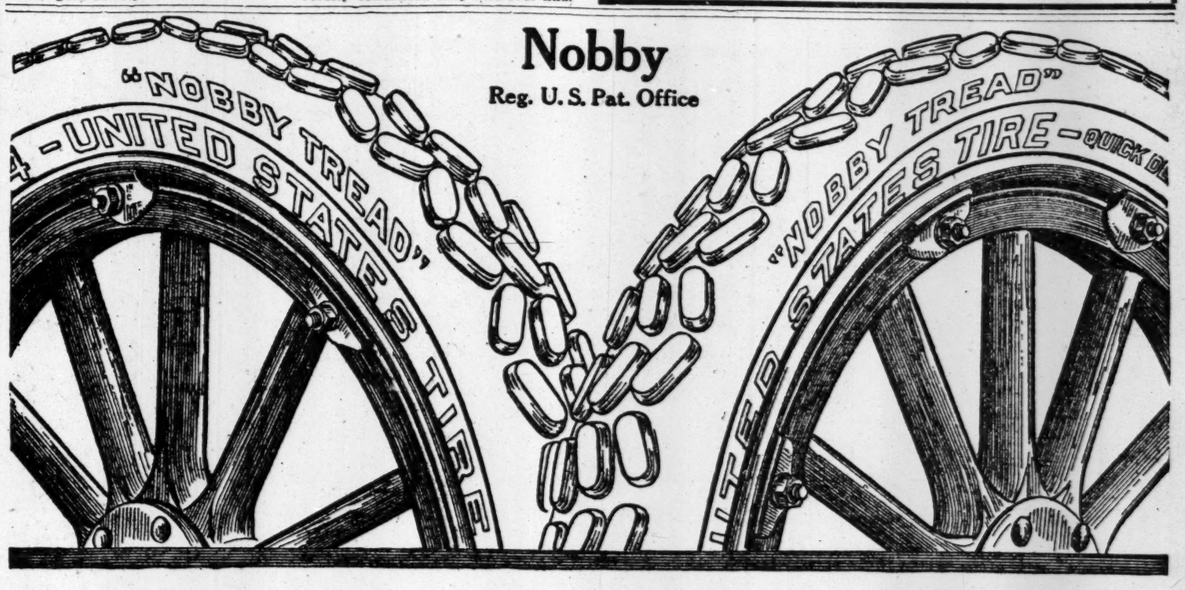

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NAPS DEFEAT YANKEES---MARQUARD IN FORM---BROOKLYN SHUT OUT

JOE JACKSON'S BAT BEATS THE YANKEES

Cleveland's Slugger Drives in Three Runs and Chance-men Lose, 3 to 2.

The infirmities of the Cleveland Naps were not enough to overshadow Joe Jackson's big bat at the Polo Grounds yesterday, so Cleveland beat the Yankees by a score of 3 to 2. Yes, it does sound fictitious, but, no fooling, Cleveland did really win. They don't do it often, but it was just one of those days when Joe Jackson couldn't restrain himself. The glad news was sent around to all the Cleveland cripples, and the boy manager, Joe Birmingham, thinks now that perhaps the club may be able to see the season through.

Cleveland unveiled a new pitcher yesterday in Zera Zekial Hagerman, which is his real name. Zera said that he had no vice in the matter when the name was glued on him or he never would have stood for it. He came from rich, but honest, parents way out in Utah, and when he left the Mormon league he wandered to Portland, Ore. That name of his, Zera Zekial, attracted the attention of the Nap scouts, so they signed him on the strength of the moniker.

Zera pitched a business-like little game until the eighth inning, when he came as near blowing up as a pitcher can and still live. He loaded up the bases so full that he was almost surrounded by Yankees, all eager to score. He forced in one run by pelting Harry Williams on the funny bone, a shot that put Harry down for the count. Hagerman was just about ready to break down and weep when "Lute" Cook overran third base and was tagged for the third out, an incident which saved Hagerman and cut short the Yankees' illustrious opportunity of tying the score. The sudden turn of affairs in Hagerman's favor gave Zera a chance to get over his hysterics and he sailed through the ninth inning without going on the rocks.

Manager Frank Chance used up all the material he had trying to frame up another victory from the ill-fated Naps. He was just about to rush in Milton Arthur, the bat boy, when the game ended. The whole Yankee squad was paraded before the crowd at one time or another, some of those in the procession being total strangers. Lefty Schulz pitched a whole inning without yelling for help.

The Yankees felt pretty badly about losing the game to the Naps, because it is something which very few teams in the American League have ventured to do this season. Then, the Yanks don't care a rap for conventionalities.

Marty McHale, the Maine collegian, was pitching in a way to be proud of until the fourth inning. With one out Bisland singled to centre. Graney ripped a safety to right and Joe Jackson harruped a screamer between the left and centre field terraces, which sent Bisland and Graney home. Jackson could have reached third on the hit if he had thrown in the high-speed clutch, but he carefully picked his way to second and let well enough alone.

In the sixth inning Bisland walked and was forced at second by Graney. McHale made an atrocious throw to first base to get Graney napping, and when the ball came within range again Graney was at third. Joe Jackson again came to the aid of the crippled Naps, and his sacrifice fly to Walsh scored Graney.

The Yankees first got the idea to score in the seventh inning, when Cook singled to left and Williams walked. After Peckinpaugh skied to right Chance sent Ray Caldwell in to bat for Dick Gossett. Caldwell hasn't played first base or pitched in the past day or two, so Chance put him to work. Caldwell struck out.

In the eighth Holden, batting for McHale, got a pass. Warhop ran for Holden. Maisel fanned and Hartzell walked. Walsh tried to bunt and popped to Lajoie. Cook got a hit through second, but Warhop was held at third, crowding the corners. Hagerman was slipping badly, and when he hit Williams on the elbow Warhop was forced in with the Yankees' first tally. Peckinpaugh laid a hit in the infield, scoring Hartzell. Lute Cook rounded third at full speed and the ball was tossed to Olson in time to cut him down before he could get back to the base, thereby spoiling the fine chance the Yanks had of tying up the game. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf	4	0	0	1	3
Bisl'd, ss	3	1	1	1	0
G'ney, lf	4	2	2	1	0
J'kson, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Wood, 1b	3	0	0	4	0
Olson, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Car'ch, c	3	0	1	12	0
H'man, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	31	3	5	27	5

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
H'tz'l, cf	3	1	1	3	1
Walsh, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Cook, rf	4	0	3	1	0
W'son, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
P'p'gh, ss	4	0	1	2	6
G'sett, c	2	0	1	2	1
*C'well	1	0	0	0	0
Rogers, c	1	0	0	3	0
T'dale, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
McHale, p	2	0	0	0	2
†Holden	0	0	0	0	0
‡Warhop	0	1	0	0	0
Schulz, p	0	1	0	0	0
§N'm'ker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	27	16

*Batted for Gossett in seventh inning.
†Batted for McHale in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Holden in eighth inning.
§Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, Truesdale, McHale.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Jackson, Graney. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Stolen bases—Hartzell, Maisel, Truesdale. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 6. Double play—Leibold and Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 3; off Hagerman, 4. Struck out—By McHale, 1; by Schulz, 2; by Hagerman, 10. Hit by pitchers—By McHale, (Jackson;) by Hagerman, (Williams.) Hits—Off McHale, 5 in eight innings; off Schulz, none in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Foster Makes Pitching Record.

BOSTON, May 22.—By shutting out Chicago, 1 to 0 today, Foster, a youthful Red Sox twirler, increased to thirty-eight the number of innings which he has pitched without being scored upon. This is a league record for the season. Cicotte, the Chicago pitcher, gave the better exhibition today, but an error by Blackburn deprived him of shutout honors and presented Boston with the only run of the game. A base on balls to Hooper, Yerkes's sacrifice and Blackburn's fumble of a drive from Speaker produced the run in the first inning. Chicago had hopes of tying the score in the seventh inning, but two pinch hitters failed and a rally was checked. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Y'kes, 2b	2	0	0	3	3
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	0	2	1
Scott, ss	3	0	0	5	2
G'd'r, 3b	3	0	1	2	1
J'rvis, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
Thomas, c	3	0	1	3	1
Foster, p	3	0	1	1	5
†Ehrh'dt	1	0	0	0	0
B'ger	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c	0	0	0	1	1
Cicotte, p	3	0	0	0	1
*Daly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	6	24	15

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf					
cf	4	0	1	2	0
W'ver, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Strunk, lf-rf	3	0	1	2	1
C'line, rf-lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bodie, cf	2	0	0	2	0
F'nler, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Alc'k, 3b	3	0	0	1	5
E'kh't, 2b	2	0	0	1	5
B'ger, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
Schalk, c	3	0	1	1	2
Cicotte, p	3	0	1	0	1
*Daly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	6	24	15

Errors—Blackburn, Berger.
*Batted for Blackburn in the seventh inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice hits—Yerkes, (2.) Stolen base—Weaver. Double play—Berger, Weaver, and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—By Foster, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Detroit Pitchers Ineffective.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 22.—Five pitchers were used by Detroit in the game here to-day, which Philadelphia won by 9 to 6. The visitors gave the home team a commanding lead in the first two innings, when they piled up seven errors, three by Heilman in the first inning and three by Stanage and one by Coveleskie. Detroit hit Wyckoff hard, but he got excellent support when bases were occupied. Burns's batting was a feature, he getting a home run, a double and a single. In trying to get Burns's homer, which went into the left field bleachers, Oldring fell over a box on which a policeman had been seated and hurt his back and side so severely that he was forced to leave the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'p'y, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	1	0	0	0
Str'nk, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Col'ns, 2b	4	1	2	3	3
Kopf, 3b	3	2	1	2	3
M'l'n's, 1b	3	1	1	8	0
Daley, cf	2	1	0	3	0
Barry, ss	3	2	1	1	5
Schang, c	4	1	2	9	1
Wyck'f, p	3	0	0	0	1
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
§Orr	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	9	9	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	0	0	1	0
K'n'gh, 2b	3	1	1	4	3
H'lm'n, cf	1	0	0	0	0
High, cf	1	1	1	1	0
C'w'd, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	5	3	3	10	2
Mor'ty, 3b	5	0	2	0	2
St'age, c	4	1	0	4	2
Reyn'ds, p	1	0	0	0	2
Boehler, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hall, p	0	0	0	1	0
*McKee	1	0	1	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
‡Vitt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	11	24	15

*Batted for C. Williams in second inning.
†Batted for Reynolds in second inning.
‡Batted for Boehler in eighth inning.
§Batted for Wyckoff in eighth inning.
Errors—Heilman, (3,) Burns, Stanage, (3,) Coveleskie, Barry, Schang.

Philadelphia	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2—6

Two-base hits—Burns, Moriarty, McKee, Barry, Schang. Three-base hit—Schang. Home runs—Burns, Kavanaugh. Hits—Off C. Williams, 3 in one inning; off Coveleskie, 4 in two innings; off Reynolds, none in two innings; off Boehler, 1 in two innings; off Hall, 1 in one inning; off Wyckoff, 8 in eight innings; off Bender, 3 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Kavanaugh, Barry. Stolen bases—Burns, Collins, High, Veach, (3.) Double plays—Bush, Kavanaugh, and Burns; Collins, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off C. Williams, 2; off Coveleskie, 1; off Reynolds, 1; off Wyckoff, 4; off Bender, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Boehler, (Kopf;) by Wyckoff, (Stanage.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Reynolds, 1; by Wyckoff, 4; by Bender, 1. Wild pitches—Coveleskie, Boehler. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Senators Blow Up; Browns Win.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—St. Louis broke Washington's winning streak today, taking the second game of the series, 5 to 4. The Nationals went to pieces in the eighth inning and the visitors scored four runs on a base on balls, a single and three successive errors. St. Louis had scored in the fourth when Austin tripled and Williams sent him home by a sacrifice fly. Washington scored three runs in the fourth on a base on balls, two singles and Shanks's triple. A. Williams, batting for Ayres in the ninth, brought in Morgan with the locals' last run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, cf	5	1	1	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	2	1	2	3
Pratt, 2b	4	1	2	4	2
G. W's, rf	3	0	0	1	0
C. W'r, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Leary, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Wares, ss	3	0	0	1	9
Agnew, c	4	0	1	2	2
H'ton, p	2	0	0	0	0
M'ch'l, p	1	0	0	0	1
*E. W'r	0	1	0	0	0
Total	34	5	7	27	17

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	5	0	2	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Milan, cf	3	1	1	5	0
G'dil, 1b	4	1	2	8	1
Ch'ks, lf	4	1	2	1	0
M'g'n, ss	4	0	0	2	4
McB'e, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Henry, c	2	0	0	8	2
Ayres, p	3	0	1	0	5
†A. W'ms	1	0	0	0	0
‡Schaefer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	11	27	13

*Batted for Hamilton in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Henry in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, (2,) Gandil, Morgan, McBride.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Pratt, Leary. Three-base hits—Austin, Shanks. Hits—Off Hamilton, 8 in 7 innings; off Mitchel, 3 in 2 innings. Sacrifice fly—G. Williams. Stolen base—Agnew. Double play—Wares, Pratt, and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off Mitchell, 1; off Ayres, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Ayres, 8. Wild pitch—Ayres. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 1; Binghamton, 1, (seven innings; rain.)
At Utica—Utica, 8; Utica, 5.
At Troy—Troy, 3; Scranton, 1.
At Albany—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Albany, 4.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lynn, 2; Lewiston, 0, (protested.)
At Portland—Portland, 9; Fitchburg, 8.
At Lowell—Lowell, 5; Worcester, 1.
At Lawrence—Haverhill, 6; Lawrence, 2.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 8; Hartford, 4.
At New London—New London, 7; Pittsfield, 2.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 8; New Haven, 4.
At New Britain—Springfield, 8; New Britain, 0.

American Association.

At Louisville—Kansas City, 11; Louisville, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland-St. Paul game postponed; rain.

Tri-State League.

At Reading—Wilmington, 11; Reading, 0.
At Trenton—Harrisburg, 5; Trenton, 2.
At Allentown—Allentown, 6; York, 5, (eleven innings.)

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Montgomery—Memphis, 6; Montgomery, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 7; Chattanooga, 4.
At Birmingham — Birmingham, 4; Nashville, 3.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 2; Norfolk, 1.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 4; Richmond, 0.
At Petersburg—Petersburg, 4; Newport News, 4. (Ten innings; darkness.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

			R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—3	6	2
Montreal	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5	8	5

Batteries—Schaht and O'Rourke; Mattern and Madden.

At Rochester—Rochester-Baltimore postponed; rain.
At Toronto—Toronto-Jersey City postponed; rain.
At Buffalo—Buffalo-Providence postponed; rain.

No Law Against Sunday Ball at Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Sunday baseball in Washington was made possible to-day by a decision of Justice Gould in the District of Columbia Supreme Court that there exists no law to prevent it. The decision was the result of a suit brought by officials of the Federal League to restrain local authorities from interfering with professional baseball on Sunday. Though the decision gives an opportunity for the American League Club here to arrange a Sunday schedule, Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington team, said he did not believe advantage would be taken of the opportunity, owing to adverse public sentiment.

Memphis Club Changes Ownership.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—The Memphis Baseball Club of the Southern Association to-day passed into the hands of Russell A. Gardner of St. Louis, who will take over the club June 1. The deal was completed when Marlin Speed, acting for Mr. Gardner, purchased the minority stock interests and completed arrangements for the transfer of the majority stock, held by Frank P. Coleman, President of the club. No statement as to the figures involved could be obtained. It was announced that Mike Finn would be retained as manager.

Tinker's Protest Upheld.

CHICAGO, May 22.—James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, has decided in favor of the Chicago Club in the game of May 14 with the Buffalo Club, which Manager Joe Tinker protested because of a decision by Umpire Goeckel. Another game will have to be played, Buffalo won the original game, 5 to 4.

RUBE WELL AGAIN; GIANTS WIN, 5 TO 1

New Yorks Slam Three Cardinal Pitchers and Score as They Please.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Rube Marquard, who has just recovered from an attack of the grippe, toyed with the Cardinals to-day, while the Giants ran away with a 5 to 1 victory. Chief Meyers was the big factor on the offense, his triple in the second scoring two runs.

The Giants jumped in front at the start, clouting the St. Louis pitchers hard. The Giant defense proved a tower of strength in the latter part of the game.

"Polly" Perritt, who opened for St. Louis, was pounded for three runs and five hits in two innings, and went to the clubhouse. Steele, who hasn't worked much of late, pitched pretty well for about five innings, and then "Casey" Hagerman, late of Denver, went to the mound. The Giants slammed over only one run on "Casey."

All this time Marquard was pitching steadily, especially with men on bases. The only Cardinal who was not lucky in hitting him was Manager Huggins, who did some pretty hitting. In the third he performed Willie Keeler's old stunt of pushing the ball over the first baseman's head for a double with a runner on.

Most of the Cardinal hits came after two were down, when Marquard loafed. The one run resulted that way. Steele surprised several thousand people, including himself, by getting a single over second in the fifth, with two out. Huggins beat out a tap to Stock, and Lee Magee got a single to left that scored Steele.

Perritt didn't last long. The Giants slammed him fiercely and were genuinely sorry to see him depart. Bescher opened with a hit over second. Burns copied it to perfection, and Bescher raced to third. Fletcher hit into a double play, but Bescher chased home.

The next inning Perritt was trounced badly. After Merkle fouled out, Snodgrass lined out a single. Stock did likewise, Dolan being unable to hold his hard-hit grounder. Meyers then loosened his triple to the fence and Snodgrass and Stock scored.

Snodgrass and Meyers each got rid of a single in the sixth, resulting in another run. Steele was flinging at this time. Hagerman was saved by a fine catch by Becker the first inning he pitched, the eighth. In the ninth the Giants let him off easily. Burns doubled to left. Fletcher lined straight to Wilson. Then Doyle hit safely. It was getting near supper time, so the Giants obligingly stopped the outbreak. The score:

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf	5	1	1	4	4
Burns, lf	4	1	3	3	0
F'ch'r, ss	5	0	0	4	1
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	5	4
M'kle, 1b	5	0	1	9	0
S'dg's, rf	3	2	3	1	0
Stock, 3b	4	1	2	0	3
Meyers, c	4	2	2	8	0
M'g'rd, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	36	5	13	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b	4	0	3	2	6
Magee, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Dolan, 3b	4	0	1	4	2
Miller, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Wilson, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Cather, lf	4	0	1	3	1
Snyder, c	4	0	0	3	2
Beck, ss	4	0	0	2	4
P'ritt,*	0	0	0	0	0
Steele, p	2	1	1	0	2
†Whitted	1	0	0	0	0
H'man, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	27	18

*Batted for Steele in seventh inning.
Error—Fletcher.

New York	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Huggins, Dolan, Burns, (2,) Stock. Three-base hit—Meyers. Sacrifice—Off Perritt, 5 in two innings, one out in third; off Steele, 5 in five innings; off Hageman, 3 in two innings. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Stock. Double play—Beck to Huggins to Miller. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Hagerman, 1. Hit by pitcher—Burns, by Perritt; Meyers, by Steele; Doyle, by Hageman. Struck out—By Steele, 2; by Marquard, 5. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Pirates Upset Phillies in Second.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 22.—Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia this afternoon, 8 to 2. Infield hits and three errors in the second inning, terminating with a triple by Leonard with the bases full, caused trouble for Pitcher Marshall and gave Pittsburgh a run in the inning. Jacobs, who succeeded Marshall, allowed six hits during the remainder of the game. Mitchell continued his batting streak with three hits. Adams pitched a fine game for the locals. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vlox, 2b	5	1	3	2	1
Carey, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Leon'd, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
W'g'r, ss	4	0	2	2	2
K'tchy, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
Kelly, cf	3	1	2	2	0
M'ch'l, rf	4	1	3	5	0
Gibson, c	4	1	1	6	0
Adams, p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	37	8	15	27	6

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Reed, ss, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	5	0
Lud's, 1b	3	2	1	3	0
C'v'th, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Devore, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Irelan, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Magee, ss	3	0	0	3	2
Dooin, c	2	0	0	5	1
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Burns	0	0	0	0	0
M'shall, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Tincup	1	0	1	0	0
Jacobs, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	2	5	24	6

*Batted for Dooin in eighth inning.
†Batted for Marshall in third inning.
Errors—Devore, Irelan, 2; Leonard.

Pittsburgh	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	x—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hit—Tincup. Three-base hits—Luderus, Leonard. Stolen base—Luderus. Hits—Off Marshall, 9 in 2 innings; off Jacobs, 6 in 6 innings. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 1. Struck out—By Marshall, 1; by Jacobs, 2; by Adams, 2. Hit by pitcher—Luderus, by Adams. Wild pitch—Jacobs. Double plays—Lobert, unassisted; Magee and Lobert. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

Cubs Have Bear Mascot, but Lose.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Boston made it two straight from Chicago today, shutting out the locals 2 to 0. The game was a pitcher's duel between Hess and Vaughn, with Vaughn receiving the worst of the breaks. The game was won by the visitors in the sixth inning. Hess grounded in front of the plate and was safe on first base on Bresnahan's wild throw to Saier. Evers sacrificed, and Maranville's single to deep centre sent the pitcher home with the first run. The other run was made in the seventh inning on Murray's triple and Vaughn's wild pitch. Maranville's fielding was a feature. A young bear cub mascot, shipped from Alaska, was received by President Thomas of the Chicago Nationals this afternoon. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	2	6
M'v'le, ss	3	0	1	2	7
Mann, cf	4	0	0	2	0
M'ray, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Schm't, lb	4	0	0	18	0
M'tin, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	2	1
C'lins, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Hess, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	29	2	3	27	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Good, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	0	15	0
Z'man, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
W'rne, lf	2	0	0	2	0
*Phelan	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'te, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Sw'y, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
G'den, ss	3	0	0	1	5
Br'han, c	3	0	1	7	0
V'ghn, p	2	0	0	0	4
†M'witz	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	27	15

*Batted for Williams in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Vaughn in the eighth inning.
Error—Bresnahan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Murray. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in eight innings; off Smith, 0 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Maranville. Stolen bases—Mann, Good, Leach. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 4. Struck out—By Vaughn, 6; by Hess, 2; by Smith, 1. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

Cincinnati Player Now a Lawyer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 22.—Alfred H. (Fritz) Von Kolnitz, centre fielder and third catcher of the Cincinnati National League Club, and former student of the University of South Carolina Law School, was sworn in as a member of the State bar here to-day by Chief Justice Gary.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hamilton, N. Y.—Wesleyan, 5; Colgate, 4.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 6; Michigan, 5.
At Lewiston—Tufts, 3; Bates, 0.
At Middlebury—Middlebury, 10; St. Lawrence, 7.
At Chicago—Northwestern University, 5; Purdue University, 0.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3 P. M. to-day, Brooklyn Feds. vs. Kansas City Feds. —Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 4.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 3.
(Called in ninth.)
Baltimore, 8; Chicago, 5.
Indianapolis at Buffalo
(Wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 5; Newark, 3.
Baltimore at Rochester—Rain.
Providence at Buffalo—Rain.
Jersey City at Toronto—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	21	11	.656
Washington	17	12	.586
Philadelphia	15	11	.577
St. Louis	15	15	.500
New York	13	14	.481
Boston	13	14	.481
Chicago	14	19	.424
Cleveland	9	21	.300

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	19	8	.704
New York	15	9	.625
Cincinnati	18	13	.581
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Brooklyn	12	13	.480
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Chicago	13	18	.419
Boston	6	18	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	18	7	.720
St. Louis	15	15	.500
Chicago	15	15	.500
Indianapolis	13	13	.500
Brooklyn	11	12	.478
Kansas City	14	16	.467
Buffalo	11	13	.458
Pittsburgh	11	17	.393

The game which Buffalo won from Chicago on May 14 has been ordered to be replayed, and the standing of these two clubs has been changed accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	15	8	.652
Baltimore	16	9	.640
Toronto	13	10	.565
Rochester	12	11	.522
Newark	11	12	.478
Providence	11	13	.458
Jersey City	9	16	.360
Montreal	9	17	.346

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

WE MUST STAND APART.

If the Mexican Federals have evacuated Saltillo there is no reason why they should not also give up San Luis Potosi without a struggle, and in that case there will be no likelihood of determined opposition to the Constitutionalist advance at Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, and Queretaro. The common soldiers among the Federals are doubtless ready to join the conquering revolutionists. That is the old story in Mexico. Ruthless slaughter of helpless prisoners is also an old story there. It is obvious that the Mexican spirit has not changed since the inhuman sacrifice of 357 men of FANNIN'S captured forces in Texas on Palm Sunday, 1836, less than a month after SANTA ANNA'S ruthless slaughter of the sick and well alike in the Alamo. Human life counts for nothing in Mexico.

However, VILLA'S murder of his prisoners of war would not be a matter of great present interest to us if it were not for the too general feeling throughout the country that the Administration at Washington has some sort of an understanding with the Constitutionalists. No pains should be spared to relieve the public mind in this matter. We cannot afford to take sides in the Mexican struggle. The killing of BENTON, the murder of many Americans in the railroad tunnel at Cumbre, have not yet been satisfactorily explained. With the avowed object of the revolution Americans generally sympathize, but they cannot approve of many of the practices of VILLA and his followers.

With the elimination of HUERTA and the conquest of the capital by CARRANZA, the position of the United States in relation to the Mexican troubles will be beyond criticism if all entanglements are avoided. If, in spite of the good will of the South American diplomats and the disposition of the American delegates to make reasonable concessions and of the delegates appointed by Gen. HUERTA to deal fairly with all questions, the conference fails, there will be a change in the situation which may force new responsibilities on the Government at Washington. At present we are all hoping that the conference may accomplish its purpose, and thus far the hope is justifiable. But in no circumstances can the Administration condone the cold-blooded murder of prisoners of war.

BRITISH MILITANTS.

The woman agitators of the fighting kind in England are introducing some novelties in their tactics and carrying the old methods to greater lengths. They are bent on attracting the attention of the King, and, failing in their effort to present him a "petition," are trying to subject him to all the indignities they can invent. Their conduct in the courts, when brought up for hearing, is more riotous than ever, and the Magistrates sit in serious risk of personal assault. The women's attacks on pictures are more furious and extended and new weapons of violence are employed. Finally the agitators have been setting fire to private dwellings with occupants, a crime that they have not before ventured on, and one that morally as well as legally ranks as murder.

We do not pretend to decide as to the effect that this systematic violence and lawlessness will have on the attainment of woman suffrage. The impression of any sane person, guided by the history of like tactics in connection with movements by men, would naturally be that such a demonstration of unfitness to govern would be injurious to the cause. But intelligent observers, not at all inclined to favor suffrage, have reached the conclusion that ultimately the cause will be promoted. However this may be, it is plain that the present mode of dealing with the offenses of the militants by the authorities is futile and ridiculous. It is indeed an invitation to greater and greater excesses. Possibly if the militants were treated exactly as men guilty of like offenses would be treated, if their avowed purpose to die in prison when sent there in accordance with the law of the land were allowed to be carried out, the wild demoralization of women who as to other matters are decent citizens would be checked. If this is not to be done, the infection is likely to spread and to intensify.

TRUE TALE OF A RAILWAY.

Neither Mexico nor BECKER can drive Mr. MELLEN off the front page. This is so at a time when the reading public has given signs of weariness with the theorists and perfectionists who, never having built or run railways, are forward with advice upon the subject. Mr. MELLEN'S stories are entrancing because they are facts, whether liked or disliked. He gives us an inside view of high finance from the standpoint of finance, and not from that of either the gutter or the theorist. He is the practical man of railways, and is as interesting as the practical man of politics, who also is accustomed to the front page whenever he speaks. At the moment it cannot be denied that blame is on the lips of most, and with reason. There are no apologies to be made for railway finance or operation in the New Haven method—looking backward. The results are known, and they are not good from any point of view, public or private. It may even be conjectured with assurance that either Mr. MELLEN or Mr. MORGAN would not do those exact things again, or those things in that exact way. The wreck is useful, nevertheless, however costly in money and what is rarer and more valuable than money. The cost has been paid, and it remains to extract its lesson, for more railways will be wanted some time, and the misadventure in the old method creates the necessity for applying its lesson to bettering it in the new departure.

For this purpose it is useful to contrast the actual accomplishments testified to by Mr. MELLEN with the theories, quite generally held and now being testified to before the Federal Industrial Commission, and the practice of the United States, as shown in its laws and conduct. Railways are but a part of the modern industrial structure, and the theorists are sure that its foundation is in the lowest strata of society. Labor in the sense of muscle creates all values. The services of the Mellens and Morgans are to be dispensed with, and their acquirements stripped from them for the benefit of the real creators of all products. There is a portentous literature on the subject, and the theorists are not to be dismissed with sneers. They quarrel with one another, but nevertheless they are influencing our elections and molding our laws.

The laws of the United States are exemplified in the acts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in the beginning of the new Alaska railway under the latest enactment of the new method. Its spirit is public service without private profit. There is to be no speculation on the Alaskan railway. The townships are to be laid out before the road is built and the rates are to be fixed without the necessity of meeting fixed charges. When the new method also may be judged by its results it will be possible to have fewer doubts about its perfections. Will the towns be populated without profits on the lots, and will the traffic move merely because the railway is there?

It is because of the haze surrounding these visions that such interest attaches to Mr. MELLEN'S actualities of the instant. Mr. MELLEN'S idea is that brains are the foundation of railway construction, rather than muscle or virtue. He attributes the New Haven's misfortunes to many things, but chiefly to the loss of its brains. If its master mind had lived the plans which to others seem extravagant in finance, rather wild than bold in conception, and contrary both to public and private interest, would have been worked out to an end beyond the vision of others than those who conceived them and were interrupted in their accomplishment. It is remarkable that this testimony comes from the man nearest to Mr. MORGAN in this matter, one who has been thought ready to save himself at Mr. MORGAN'S expense. He rather adds to the already monumental estimate of Mr. MORGAN'S capacity when he credits him with the ability for this task. Mr. MELLEN gives not a hint of Mr. MORGAN'S intending anything contrary to the public interest, or with any sordid motive. This theory of the mystery is understandable, even if the plans themselves cannot be accepted as wise. It is easier, as well as more agreeable, to believe Mr. MELLEN than to accept the more general and the muckraking view that the motives of the scheme were loot and profligacy.

The instruction lies rather in the prophecy than in the post-mortem. The New Haven is only an incident in Mr. MORGAN'S career, and is almost alone in its collapse. Is the country to look forward to more successes in the Morgan manner by other Morgans? Or is the country to get its railways from the expenditures of tax moneys by those who neither have earned the capital nor can profit from the results? Or are railways hereafter to be built entirely by the brawn which levels the route and spikes the rails to the ties? Can the country dispense with brains and capital motived by profit and rely upon its muscle and patriotism for its railways? Either the old methods or the new methods must prevail, and this testimony makes it necessary to choose between them.

CITY BUILDING DISTRICTS AND RESTRICTIONS.

The general plan for regulating building in the City of New York now under study by the municipal authorities involves two branches. One relates to districting the city and adopting for the districts defined regulations as to the character of buildings and the uses they may be put to so as to secure the greatest advantage to all interests concerned, while advancing the interests of the city at large for the immediate and the remote future. This is obviously a matter of much complexity and of the greatest importance. The problem will be to establish a system that will be sufficiently stable to afford reasonable security for the building plans in each district, and at the same time to provide elasticity sufficient to adapt operations to serious changes of conditions that cannot yet be foreseen. The proposition of the Committee on City Planning, as to which hearings have already been had and will be continued, is to appoint a commission for the thorough and careful study of the situation and its possibilities, in the light of the experience of our own city and others at home and abroad, and in the light of expert opinion. To this commission there appears to be no considerable opposition.

The other branch of the subject relates to the limitation and regulation of the height of buildings. This, under the charter, lies within the power of the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A plan is before the board on which also there has been a hearing. It is based on the general principle that the height of a building should bear a fixed ratio to the width of the street on which it faces, while at the same time provision is made for added height in successive receding stories, and for a tower of unlimited height covering one-quarter of the ground area. At the recent hearing this plan was supported by Mr. BASSETT, Chairman of the Heights of Buildings Commission; Mr. ALLAN ROBINSON, of the Allied Real Estate Interests; Mr. WARE, for the American Institute of Architects; Mr. EIDLITZ, builder; Mr. MARLING, for the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. PURDY, for the Department of Taxes and Assessments; Mr. HARDY, for the Fire Underwriters, and a number of other representative men. The opposition was mainly from Mr. ERNEST FLAGG, architect; from the Broadway Association, and from Mr. WASHINGTON, representing the Building Trades employes.

The desirability of some rational regulation of the height of buildings is generally conceded. By some of the best informed students of the subject the need is regarded as imperative. The principle adopted in the plan now under consideration seems to us a sound one, and certainly it has the approval of many men of authority, knowledge, and ability. We think it extremely unlikely that any better one will be presented or one that has been subjected to more careful study and criticism.

TRAFFIC POLICE.

We hope that Police Commissioner Woods will at his earliest convenience take advantage of the law recently signed by the Mayor and the Governor that removes the absurd limit of 550 members permitted in the division of traffic police and makes 1,000 members the maximum. Of course, so many as a thousand traffic policemen are not now needed, but the act amounts to a repeal of the old law, which deprived the Police Commissioner, for purely political reasons, of a discretion that should be his.

The National Highways Protective Society, publishing from month to month the records of killed and injured in the streets, has shown that the fatalities have increased during the past few years many times faster than the proportional increase of population. They have not increased at intersections guarded by traffic policemen. There are now upward of 300 unguarded corners and stretches of street at which the lives of pedestrians are gravely imperiled. Not only should police on foot be distributed at these points, but bicycle and motor-cycle policemen are sorely needed to overtake reckless speeders. Commissioner Woods has now the power to add properly to the traffic force.

SPRING SHOOTERS.

Although Senator REED failed in his attempt to hamstring the Federal migratory bird law by cutting off the $50,000 appropriation for its enforcement, he and the other enemies of the law are now busy with the Secretary of Agriculture, trying to convince him that they are entitled to a special dispensation with respect to Spring shooting.

The fight for the wild birds, entire species of which have been nearly or entirely exterminated, is a never-ending conflict. Some of their defenders are tireless, too, and one of the stoutest is Director HORNADAY of the New York Zoological Park. We do not doubt that Dr. HORNADAY is at present engaged in confuting Senator REED'S arguments that the bird law does not mean what it says.

The conviction of BECKER, the former Lieutenant of Police, at the end of his second trial for the murder of the gambler ROSENTHAL, should reassure those who may have thought with the Court of Appeals that certain links in the chain of evidence forged at the first trial were not strong enough to hold together. The proof adduced at the first trial relating to the so-called "Harlem Conference"—the meeting of BECKER, ROSE, and the other conspirators—did not satisfy the Court of Appeals that such a meeting had taken place. With its attention especially directed to this weakness, the jury at the second trial found no difficulty in accepting as convincing the new evidence obtained from sources undiscovered at the time of the first trial, for its verdict was reached after only a brief period of deliberation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hard Lines for the Model Boy.

Several difficult and delicate questions are raised by the action which has been taken in the case of EDWARD WHITE, the boy who some weeks ago so cruelly disappointed the confident expectations of Commissioner DAVIS by breaking his parole and running away from the Industrial Home in Orange County.

WHITE had been sentenced to the penitentiary on Hart's Island for three years, but in six months his irreproachable conduct there had made for him a reputation so high that he was considered particularly promising material on which to try the new ideas as to the practicability of reforming young offenders—and a good many old ones, too, for that matter—by "appealing to their better nature," intrusting them with certain responsibilities, and, in general, putting them on their honor. It was therefore not a little discouraging when this "model boy" eloped after he had been only sixteen days on the farm to which he had gone with professions of joy and gratitude.

It seems, however, that the evasion was not a return to vicious ways. WHITE had made straight for a recruiting station and enlisted for service in Mexico. Through a letter sent to relatives he was found among the other recruits undergoing military training at Fort Slocum, and giving every indication of becoming in time a good soldier.

Opinions will differ as to what should have been done then. What was done was to arrest WHITE as an escaped prisoner and send him back to serve out his full sentence in the penitentiary. That was, of course, commendable as a carrying out of the law in such cases made and provided, but a venturesome commentator might go so far as not to condemn the doing of their sworn duty by the law's representatives, but to hint that they had followed the killing letter of the law rather than its life-giving spirit. WHITE had certainly found for himself a place where he would get a better training in citizenship than any penitentiary will or could provide; he was earning his own living instead of being a public charge, and he had shown that adventurous self-dependence which is about the best quality a boy can have.

To defend or excuse the breaking of his parole would be impossible, but—well, considering all the circumstances, it seems almost a pity that Dr. DAVIS and her subordinates could not have found it compatible with their consciences to be, for once, a little blind and a little forgetful.

Journalism Queerly Misunderstood.

It grieves us—though our sorrow is not quite overwhelming—to notice that The New York Medical Journal severely criticises a recent article in this paper announcing the discovery of a long-sought germ—that of typhus fever. From the comments of The Journal one might almost suspect it of condemning what it had not read, for the description of our article is hardly recognizable. That, however, is probably only seeming, and a result of the not uncommon inability of the class journalist to understand the aims and methods of his brother whose appeal is to everybody in general.

We are told, for instance, that the publication of the article in question was "in no sense a smart piece of journalism," that its subject matter was of no interest to lay readers, while members of the medical profession would suspend judgment until the news of this discovery was presented "in unmistakably orthodox form."

To the first of these statements the answer is that in newspaper circles it is considered, for reasons vindicated by experience to be judicious, and therefore "smart," if that word must be used, to be the first in presenting important information. As for what interests our readers, perhaps we know about that more than does our estimable and much respected medical contemporary, and we happen to know, also, that several doctors, though they may have suspended judgment while they waited for an "orthodox" announcement in regard to the typhus germ, gave to ours their serious attention as something which it behooved them to look up at once.

It is with an emotion a little different from grief that we find in The Journal's comment the assertion that our account of the discovery of a bacillus was "eked out with silly details concerning the discoverer's career, his youth, and other inapposite matter." From the strictly scientific standpoint, of course, these details were inapposite," but we do not pretend to view things from that position. We do not scorn "human interest," and we are convinced that it is not "silly" at all to couple biography with achievement when opportunity offers.

But, there! We are not really angry with The Medical Journal. It is a mine whence we have dug many a nugget of valuable news and wise observation in the past, and doubtless it will supply us with many more in the future. With our sincere appreciation, however, goes a wish that it would not make itself ridiculous by complaint that its ways are not our ways. Its object, the public service, is ours, anyhow, so why should either of us be harsh with the other?

Boston Will Doubtless Answer Him.

To the innumerable epigrams descriptive or definitive of Boston, Mr. MELLEN added another, and not the least accurate, when he called that ever interesting city "the home of the antis." He went rather far, indeed, when he added, "If you can name anything proposed for the good of humanity that Boston has not opposed, I would like to hear of it."

He is likely to hear of several, for Boston is the home of "pros" as well as of "antis," and as it has both preached and practiced about all the principles and theories there are, besides inventing not a few, of course a part of its inhabitants have had to be right most of the time.

Mere contrariness—of which Boston has at least a sufficiency—will not, as Mr. MELLEN tried to make us believe, fully explain Boston's antagonism to the recent management of the New Haven road. Whether "the good of humanity" as a whole was the object of that management, and the only object, is a question to which Mr. MELLEN himself has lent a lot of uncertainty, to put the situation with all possible mildness.

In spite of all he said against it, Boston is a charming place, with about the finest set of "associations" to be found anywhere in the country, and its past glories are an enviable, though somewhat unsubstantial, possession.

FIRST WOMEN SCHOLARS.

Many Noted for Their Learning During the Italian Renaissance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had no previous opportunity to reply to Robin Chendenning's letter in THE TIMES of May 13, asking whether any woman previous to Miss Edgar of New Zealand had received the Degree of A. B. In 1660, at the University of Padua, Italy, Elena Piscopia received a Doctor's Degree, in honor of her extraordinary learning, and in this same Padua the learned Bettina di San Giorgio an "A. M.," was Professor of Ecclesiastical Law. She gave public lectures before crowds of students in the Archigymnase.

At the end of the fifteenth century Cassandra Fideli of Venice, the wonder of her age, was as well versed in philosophy and theology as the most learned man. She engaged in a public debate before the Doge Barbarigo, and several times lectured in the Audience Hall of Padua, drawing enthusiastic plaudits for her learning and clear exposition.

Veronica Gambara and Costanza, wife of Alessandro Sforza, were both orators and Doctors of Philosophy. They each wrote numbers of learned dissertations. There are numerous others, Ginevra Sforza and Ippolita Sforza, wife of Alfonzo of Aragon; Battista Sforza, wife of Federico of Urbino; Isotta Nugarola of Verona, Isabella D'Este, Elizabetta Gonzaga, Vittoria Colonna, and Trivulzia of Milan, a contemporary of Lucrezia Borgia, who excited great amazement as a scholar and a public orator.

These women are only a few among many others of equal learning, who flourished in Italy in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The Italians of the Renaissance did not think that an acquaintance with the classics and scientific knowledge destroyed the charm of womanliness, nor that the education of woman should be less advanced than that of man. The Italian woman of those days occupied a place by man's side, contended with him for intellectual prizes, and took part in every spiritual movement. Profound classic learning among the Italians enhanced beauty. The course of study followed by woman at that time included the classic languages and their literature, oratory, poetry, (the art of versifying;) philosophy and theology, and music. Debates on questions in these fields of study were the order of the day at the Courts and in the halls of the universities, and women endeavored to acquire renown by taking part in them.

Knowing the heights the education of these Italian women attained, I have been surprised many times that their names are never found in lists of the world's accomplished women sometimes enumerated in American papers. And the Spanish noblewomen, many of the Aragon Princesses, are never quoted. The greatest philosophers were employed to teach the daughters of noblemen. A letter of Galileo of 1596 expresses his regret that the distance between Padua, where he then lived, and Salo, the residence of the Marquis Pallavicini, prevented the great astronomer's taking the position of tutor to the little daughter, Vittoria Pallavicini, a talented child. The above are a few whose names and merits as Doctors of Philosophy and Arts and Theology entitle them to be better known.

Mrs. L. E. WHITE.
New York, May 21, 1914.

THE POOR MAN'S COURT.

Should Discretionary Power of Magistrates Be Curtailed?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with Adolph Lewisohn that the Magistrate should not have the power to sentence a defendant to either three days or six months, as his mood and whim may dictate.

In his letter to THE TIMES, entitled "Imprisonment for Small Offenses," Mr. Lewisohn, quoting THE TIMES, calls attention to an unfortunate incident that occurred before one of the Magistrates, who sent a man to prison for three months because he attempted to borrow 50 cents on his overcoat in order to buy food for his children.

I suppose the charge against the man was "disorderly conduct." Disorderly conduct covers a multitude of sins with our Magistrates. It is the most elastic offense known in the Penal Code. If an officer sees four or five citizens standing on the corner of a street he has a right to arrest them all on a charge of disorderly conduct because they are "collecting a crowd," and then the Magistrate may send one or all to prison for a day or six months, as he pleases.

Disorderly conduct is one of the offenses under the statute wherein a Magistrate has final jurisdiction, and the only remedy the defendant has is an appeal to the Court of General Sessions after the conviction. But if a prisoner is sentenced to a term of ten days in the workhouse he will have served his time before the appeal will come on for argument or will be decided one way or the other, and there is no redress in case of a reversal of the Magistrate.

Let us hope that the suggestions of Mr. Lewisohn to curtail the power of the Magistrates in promiscuously jailing citizens will find response, and will do some good to the community. ELIAS ROSENTHAL.
New York, May 21, 1914.

Federal Employes Who Enlist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to note the patriotic spirit which prompted the Board of Aldermen to pass the bill granting leaves of absence, with full pay, to all municipal employes who may enlist for service in Mexico in the event of war. A number of business houses are in favor of granting similar concessions to those in their employ.

It seems to me that our House of Representatives would be setting a good example if they, too, would enact legislation assuring all employes of the Federal Government full pay during their absence at the front with our volunteer forces. There are hundreds of our public servants in the National Guard of the State of New York who would willingly volunteer to defend "Old Glory" in the tropics, but who could not afford to support the dear ones left behind on the pay of an enlisted man. GUARDSMAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1914.

The Working Girls' Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of the New York Association of Women Workers, I wish to thank you for your kindness in printing in your issue of May 13 Col. W. J. Lampton's poem, "To the Working Girls' Clubs."

It was read with great pleasure by the members of the National League of Women Workers who were here for their convention and by their many friends in the city.

ADELE MAHONEY,
Secretary of Pageant Committee.
New York, May 21, 1914.

HELP AGAINST RUSSIA.

Baltic Provinces Look to Western Civilization to Save Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To me and, no doubt, to a vast number of your admiring friends the periodically appearing articles on Russia are of the utmost interest. If you take into consideration that we, exiles and refugees from around the Baltic coast, for many reasons have to hide our identity, you will understand the appreciation that rises from a beating heart when the ruthless reign of stupidity is shown up in so illuminating a light.

I hope you will permit one who has domiciled for twenty years in the United States to give expression to the aspirations that keep our spirits up against all the odds of adversity. The essay by Kurt Aram last Sunday demonstrates the impossibility of merging the conglomeration of contending races and religions in the Baltic provinces into a unity of principles. The people living around the Baltic present a culture that in historical development is entirely different from that of their dominators. Our history and literature are interwoven with the spirit and ideals of the West; the Protestants in Finland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland have nothing in common with the semf-Asiatic Russians—save the imposed yoke of the Romanoff dynasty. We have seen how Alexander III. tore the pledges given to the Baltic people into tatters and how the present Nicholas followed up the Russification of the Baltic provinces with the destruction of the liberties of the Finns. The great seat of German learning, the Dorpat University, once a power in the intellectual world of Europe, whose Kobert Ostwalds, Dragendorffs, Mendelsohns, et al., attracted the attention of the world of science, has been reduced by Russification to an almost third-class institution, and I fear the progressive schools of Finland soon will feel the blight of Russian mediocrity.

There seems to be but one hope out of this tragic tangle, and that is the partition of Russia by which Finland and the Baltic provinces would form a loose federation for defensive purposes with Sweden and Norway, and the oppressed Roman Catholic parts of the empire an autonomous State under the suzerainty of Austria.

Much indignation has been spent over the barbarous measures against the Jewish population, and nobody will deny that the despotism employed against that unhappy people calls for the bitterest condemnation. But I regard it as a shameful blot on Western civilization that it never raises its voice against the brutal coercion that is being used in stamping out a culture which is the outcome of its early influence. We have looked both to England and Germany as two mighty nations embodying progressivism of a like nature, but in vain. And yet, hoping against hope, we realize that these two nations will in time agree that the Russian Empire is the greatest menace to their own stability, that the post of Libau has been fortified into a strategic point to mass the army from around Vilna for quick transportation.

The bloody hand of Russia mobilized and maintains the armies of Montenegro totally, and Serbia partly, it directs the policy of Greek orthodox savages, stays by massacres the reforms in Anatolia, employs the bandits of Mongolia for insurrection against China, throttles independence in Persia, reaches stealthily over the Himalayas, and yet, while from millions of bleeding hearts a deafening cry goes out for help against the assassin of nations, the Western world replies not and presumes to pray placidly to the God of Love!

To insure a lasting peace and further develop Europe along broad democratic principles it devolves upon all lovers of liberty to attack Russia at all vulnerable points and hasten the partition of the Russian Empire.

FRUSTRA VOCAVI.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1914.

AN UNUSUAL CHARGE.

Judge Hill's Words to Frank Jury Found Open to Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the function of a judge in charging grand juries and petit juries? This question is pointedly raised by the words of Judge Benjamin H. Hill in his charge to the Grand Jury which is investigating the allegations of subornation and perjury which have been made against both sides in the Frank case. These words, as quoted in the Atlanta newspapers on May 18, ought not to pass without comment. They are as follows:

I think it not amiss to say here that the people of this community have been wrought up and their indignation excited by a detective alleged to be a famous sleuth. I doubt the wisdom of allowing detectives from another State, whether they be noted, famous, or infamous, to come here and criticise our officers and our courts. We have no room here for such men—men who come posing as seeking the truth when they are only seeking notoriety and money. We don't want them. I think it wise for those who have the right to issue licenses to inquire into this matter and refuse such people the right to do business here. These men do not detect crime. Rather they encourage crime. They are a menace to the peace of the State and an obstruction to the administration of justice.

Is the above peroration to a charge to a grand jury by a judge on the bench to be understood as an elucidation of the law, or as a definition of acceptable evidence, or as something quite other and quite new in the theory of judicial functions? What is a judge for? JOHN COLLIER.
Andrews, N. C., May 20, 1914.

Central Park Ill Cared For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Central Park should be considered a work of art. Everything that is offensive to good taste should be rigorously excluded. A short walk through the Ramble today disclosed great lack of taste and care in management. There were numbers of dead trees standing, which detracted from the appearance of the Park; there were dead limbs on a number of living trees, which should have been removed, and there were papers littered about and dead leaves which should have been gathered up and removed.

In the course of quite a lengthened walk I did not meet one police officer. I trust that our new Police Commissioner will correct these unfortunate oversights and restore the Park to its early condition. In other parks of the city I have observed that the officers on duty pay no attention to the care of the parks and spend their time largely in conversation with friends in some one spot. A little supervision by the officers would be a great help to the parks. A PARK LOVER.
New York, May 21, 1914.

More Park Benches Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just these few lines, space permitting. Has our Park Commissioner, Mr. Ward, an interest in a "camp stool" manufactory? I have lived for about some forty-odd years in the neighborhood of the Tompkins Square Park, and have never seen it so depleted of benches as this year. Through lack of the benches many a mother, with her children, is deprived of a chance to sit and compelled to invest some money for a stool, which I see many bring along with them from their homes. This is uncalled for. I hope this complaint will reach Mr. Ward's attention.
A SEVENTEENTH WARDER.
New York, May 21, 1914.

NEEDY MOTHER STIRS PITY.

Mrs. McDonald Tells Why She Tried to Die with Children.

When she was arraigned in the Essex Market Court before Magistrate Murphy yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide, Mrs. Mary McDonald, who, the night before, had attempted to throw herself and her two children in front of a Subway express at the Fourteenth Street station, told a story that roused the sympathy of her hearers. She said that her husband disappeared last September after she had him arraigned in the Domestic Relations Court on account of drinking, and she had to support herself and her children as a scrubwoman without the $4 a week the court had ordered him to pay her.

The family was then living at 1,508 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. She made $4 a week, and on this they managed to struggle along until overwork made her ill three weeks ago, when they went to the home of her sister and were taken in. On Thursday night she sent her boy to the Gates Avenue house in the hope there would be a letter with money from her husband, but instead she found a note pinned to the door saying she had better not return until she could pay the rent. She said that in her weakened condition this seemed the last straw, and she took the children to Manhattan thinking to end her troubles. She said her mind was a blank after she left Brooklyn, and she did not remember anything until she came to herself in the police station.

Magistrate Murphy, in view of the fact that two children were involved held Mrs. McDonald for the Grand Jury, placing the bail at $1,000. In court many admiring glances were cast at five-year-old Leonora, an unusually beautiful child.

HEADS MILITARY ORDER.

Caperton Elected as Commander of Foreign Wars Fraternity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Military Order of Foreign Wars closed its seventh triennial session here today with a vote of thanks to Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe of New York, the retiring Commander General of the order. Following the business meeting the order held a dinner at the Raleigh Hotel this evening.

Rear Admiral Wm. B. Caperton, U. S. N., was chosen as Commander General. The other officers elected are: Secretary General, Major David Banks, New York City; Treasurer General, Gen. O. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia; Surgeon General, Major Joseph Heller, U. S. A.; Registrar General, the Rev. Henry N. Lane of Connecticut; Judge Advocate General, J. A. Cabell, of Richmond, Va.; Chaplain General, the Rev. J. Madison Hare, Jersey City, N. J.; Historian General, Edward A. Smith, Oshkosk, Wis.; Recorder General, Lieut. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Deputy Secretary General, Major Rene A. De Russy, New York City; Deputy Treasurer General, Col. O. D. Clark, Vermont.

TABLET TO BRAVE BOY.

Heroism of Kuehn, Wireless Operator, Embalmed in Bronze.

A tablet was erected yesterday in Public School 40, at 230 East Twentieth Street, to the memory of Ferdinand J. Kuehn, the boy wireless operator of the Old Dominion steamship Monroe, who gave up his life-belt to a woman passenger of the ship in the collision with the steamship Nantucket on Jan. 30, and so lost his life.

The tablet was unveiled with suitable exercises in the school auditorium, where Principal Joseph R. Van Denburg of the school presided. It is a gift from the Alumni Association of the school, of which young Kuehn was a member. The tablet is of heavy metal, designed by Charles R. Lamb. On it, surrounded by a wreath of crossed leaves, emblematic of bravery, are the words:

Ferdinand J. Kuehn,
A Graduate of
New York Public School 40,
Class of 1910,
Wireless Telegrapher of the S. S. Monroe.
Sacrificed His Life
Jan. 30, 1914.
Greater Love Hath No Man Than This,
That a Man Lay Down His Life
for Another.

"DRYS" CRITICISE GLYNN.

Anti-Saloon League Condemns His Veto of Temperance Bill.

UTICA, N. Y., May 22.—At the meeting of the New York State Anti-Saloon League held in this city today it was decided to raise a special fund of $250,000 for equipment, expansion, and educational work to bring the New York State League up to the standard of the most advanced leagues in other States.

The Rev. David James Burrell of New York was elected State President, the Rev. Charles L. Mead, New York, Vice President, and Charles W. Dietrich of Brooklyn Secretary.

This resolution was adopted: "We condemn emphatically the action of Gov. Glynn in vetoing the only temperance bill passed by the recent Legislature."

It was decided to introduce the Local Option bill in the next Legislature, with some minor changes.

PRIZE WINNERS AT YALE.

Richard Hill, Jr., of Minneapolis Captures the Curtis Award.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—Richard Hill, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minn., has won the John Hubbard Curtis prize for excellence in literary work at Yale. The award is the income from a fund of $2,500. Other prize awards were as follows:

Scott prize, in German, James A. Moseley, Jr., of Glen Ridge, N. J.; C. Willys Betts prize, sophomore class, excellence in English composition, Lawrence S. Morris, Albany, N. Y.; Stone Trust Corporation prize in the Sheffield School, exellence in English composition, Joseph S. Alderman, New Haven, Conn.

"Werta," Slightly Aspirated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As most people are uncertain, and the few who claim to know differ, will you kindly educate your readers to the extent of knowing the correct pronunciation of Huerta?
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1914. G. E. R.

A WANDERER'S WISH.

I wish I owned a little green-turfed plot,
Planted with old blush rose and blue forget-me-not,
Deep in the heart of some small country spot.

I think my soul would be more comforted
If I could say: "Where'er my feet are led,
At the long last, this place will be my bed."

My plot would face the sun, and all day long
Soft checkered light and shade should dance upon
My waiting home amid that silent throng.

To me 'twould seem a haven safe and sure,
Far from hot squalid streets and city's lure—
A place forever quiet and secure.

I envy those who go with tottering feet
To plant with feeble hands a message sweet
Within their plot, to those they soon may meet.

No wealth have I, no kindred, or a home;
Stern fate alone can tell where I may roam
Before I sleep at last beneath the loam.

And oh! that I might know where I shall lie!
My sorry days would pass more peacefully—
We dread so many things, my soul and I!

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL AT HIS BIRTHPLACE

A Two-Story Granite Building, to Cost $200,000, in Niles, Ohio.

TRUSTEES SHOW DESIGN

Will Offer Prize for Best Plan and Seek $50,000 Additional for an Endowment.

The trustees of The National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association met at the office of John G. Milburn, 54 Wall Street, yesterday and decided to expend $200,000 in the construction of a building to perpetuate the memory of the late President at his birthplace, Niles, Ohio. It was also decided to offer a suitable prize through a committee of the American Institute of Architects for the best competitive plans and drawings for the memorial.

A small park and surrounding plots of ground, comprising about five acres, have been given by the city of Niles as a site for the building. At the Trustees' meeting it was announced that $170,000 in cash had been obtained by public subscription, and the remainder of the money necessary to complete the work had either been pledged or would be forthcoming when needed. An additional $50,000 will be sought to provide a permanent endowment. This, it is expected, will be raised by a general popular subscription in small amounts, from $1 or more.

While the design and style of the memorial will be left open to the competitive architects, subject to the approval of the committee of the American Institute of Architects, and finally to the wishes of the Trustees, the latter have already determined upon the chief features that are to be comprised within the interior. In this they have been guided by the desire to make the building as useful as it will be ornamental, combining the practical with the artistic so far as the means will permit.

The main feature will include an auditorium, seating 1,000 persons; a public library, a relic room, in which will be placed personal and historic objects associated with the life of McKinley, some of which will be presented by his relatives, and many more by his friends and patriotic associations; an assembly hall for meetings of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, where the State encampments may be held, and for Spanish-American War Veterans, and a room for the meetings of officials of the city. The building will be of granite, two stories and a basement.

Joseph G. Butler, Jr., President of the Memorial Association, who is Vice President of the Brier Hill Steel Company at Youngstown, O., said yesterday that the Trustees had opposed all suggestions for contribution of public funds toward the project, preferring that it be erected as a popular testimonial to the martyr-President. He added:

"Since the Memorial Association was authorized by Congress at the close of President Roosevelt's term, and in the first bill signed by President Taft at the beginning of his term, we have carried on the work of collecting funds without a general public appeal. For the purpose of raising the endowment we have decided to appeal to the public generally to contribute. For a contribution of $1 or more the giver will be made a life member. In addition, each contributor will receive a handsomely bound book, giving a brief but comprehensive sketch of the life of McKinley, with his portrait, which Supreme Court Justice McKenna characterized as the best portrait of the dead President extant."

Facing the main entrance of the memorial will be a life figure of President McKinley. Bronze busts of men associated with him in the affairs of the nation are to have a place in the building. These men will be ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft; James Wardthe elder, who was a pioneer manufacturer at Niles and established the first rolling mill there in 1842, and a bust of Senator Mark Hanna.

This resolution was adopted: "We condemn emphatically the action of Gov. Glynn in vetoing the only temperance bill passed by the recent Legislature."

It was decided to introduce the Local Option bill in the next Legislature, with some minor changes.

PRIZE WINNERS AT YALE.

Richard Hill, Jr., of Minneapolis Captures the Curtis

LAMBS IN GAMBOL ON BIG BATTLESHIP

De Wolf Hopper, Seated Between 2 Guns, a Towering Interlocutor of Minstrel Show.

WHITE SAILOR BOYS SING

Sousa's Band Stirs Vast Throng at Metropolitan with "Star-Spangled Banner"—Stars in "Experience."

Obviously it was going to be a big night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The early comers there last night knew that before they went in the doors, because the earliest-comer of all was Mr. Diamond Jim Brady, wearing all of the family jewels and a large part of the Brady family plate, which was some collection even for the broad personage of Mr. Diamond Jim, and he stood in the lobby and glittered upon each arrival, and finally, sparkling with every step, made his way down the aisle and took his pick of the first two rows of seats which he had purchased at public auction at $30 per seat.

John Drew may claim the honor of opening the theatrical season each year, but no Broadway show, and least of all a Lambs public gambol, would think of opening until Mr. Brady was in his place, so the seating of that gentleman, diamonds and pearls, and other neat, but not gaudy ornaments, having been safely accomplished, the head bugler of Sousa's Band turned his head away from the glare, blew two blasts, John Philip Sousa himself waved his baton, and the curtains of the Metropolitan Opera House swung open, disclosing the great stage converted into a most realistic battleship, with every actor of prominence in America, who is out of work at the present time, and many of the stars who are fortunate enough to be employed, lined up as minstrel men and sailor boys.

It was a great spectacle. The battleship was big and realistic, with two immense guns pointing out from a big white turret, and seated between them was De Wolf Hopper, a black and towering interlocutor, who clasped about Mr. Hopper, who later sang "El Capitan" just as he used to sing it in the old days, were Raymond Hitchcock, Charles E. Evans—one must go back to the old "Parlor Match" days to really remember him—Tom Wise, Hap Ward, Charles Ross, Scott Welch, Joe Herbert, Jack Hazzard, Andrew Mack, Nat Wills, Frank Lalor, Frank McIntyre, Clayton White, Frank Doane, John E. Henshaw, Charles Hopper, and Frank Croxton. They were all in dress suits and black faces.

Mr. Wills explained the situation by asking why they were all like young widows and then telling Mr. Hopper that it was because they were wearing black, but not for long. That was only one of the jokes. There were many of them, and they came so fast that the audience, which packed the Opera House from the very doors to the roof and brought some $25,000 into the coffers of the Lambs Club, was in a roar most of the time. Just so as not to keep the lines as abecoming moving-picture houses was told by Mr. McIntyre, who pointed out that it was the only "reel" way to "fillum."

In between the jokes, all of 'em new, the black-faced Lambs, backed up by the several hundred other Lambs in white middy suits, sang some new songs and some of the old ones. Glenn Hall sang "Sweet Marie" even better than it was sung in the ages and ages ago, when it was first sung in about ten days to spend six months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller left yesterday on a motor tour to Syracuse, N. Y.

The wedding of Miss Margarite Turner Derby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Derby, and Ralph C. Runyon will take place on Monday afternoon, June 18, in Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Ernest Hall has sent out invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Edna Brown Hall, to Herbert Hampton Anderson, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, June 10, in the Church of the Holy Faith, East 166th Street and Trinity Avenue.

Count and Countess J. de Lesseps of Paris, who have been in Jamaica, have arrived here, and are staying at the Biltmore. The Countess is the daughter of Sir William Mackenzie of Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Amory Lawrence and the Misses Amory of Boston are at the Wolcott to remain a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip P. Gardiner (Miss Evelyn Poor) are booked to sail today on the Lapland for Europe and will spend sometime abroad.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff of 743 West End Avenue will give a tea on Monday, June 1, at five o'clock, to meet the dedicatee of her new book, "The Little House." Miss Aline Jacob of California is now her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet will open their cottage at Southampton the first week in June.

"An Hour of Magic," by Peter Newton, will take place at the Plaza on Tuesday afternoon, May 26, at 4 o'clock for the benefit of the National Organization of Catholic Women. The patronesses include Mrs. J. G. Agar, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, and Mrs. H. W. Taft.

The wedding of Miss Hildegarde Hardenbergh and Henry Eagle, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Eagle, will take place today in the West End Collegiate Church and will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hardenbergh, 1 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Henry Wehrhane and Miss Dorothy Wehrhane will entertain this afternoon at their home, Broadacres, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., with a tea dance from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Young-Armitage Wedding June 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morison have sent out invitations to the wedding of their sister, Miss Josephine Armitage, to Eugene Jared Young of The New York World, on Wednesday, June 3, at 9 P. M., at 390 North Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing for Bermuda today on the Caribbean are:

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cleaver, J. Ross Collins, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Day, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Hoyt, Mrs. W. J. Lotte, F. J. Miller, Miss Grace Peyser, Miss M. E. Platts, Mrs. E. W. Roberts.

CALAMARES (Panama)—Albert Gilbert, C. V. Lindo, C. W. H. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Kingman, W. H. Martin, Paul Torner, W. R. Peters, F. B. Shipp.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Madame Moselle," a new French vaudeville, opens tonight at the Shubert Theatre, under the direction of Chase and Everall. The piece is based upon a Parisian farce. Edward A. Paulton, adapter of "Adele" and "The Midnight Girl," is responsible for the book and lyrics, while Ludwig Englander has written the music. Added to this will be interpolated numbers by William P. Chase.

Hundreds of prominent clubwomen and society workers for charity attended the performances yesterday afternoon and evening at Keith's Harlem Opera House to see themselves as others saw them at the annual luncheon of the National California Club, when Harry Swift, manager of the theatre, with his film operator caught them on parade on the lawn and at the tables in the dining room of the Claremont last Tuesday, and an hour later took another series of groups of the scharity workers of the International Pure Milk and Food League, in the Arrowhead Inn.

Owing to the fact that "The Midnight Girl" will terminate its engagement tonight, the annual "furlough" theatre party of the West Point cadets on June 12 has been transferred to the performance of "High Jinks" at the Casino Theatre on that date.

Cleveland baseball players saw "High Jinks" at the Casino Theatre last night as the guests of Arthur Hammerstein.

Quality Assured in Silverware

You want both appearance and durability when you buy silverware. You are assured of both if you ask for

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

This is the heaviest grade of plate. Famous for over 65 years for its beauty and durability. Fully guaranteed.

Sold by Leading Dealers

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert of 16 East Fifty-fourth Street gave a small dance at her home last night for her daughter, Miss Catharine F. Culbert, who was a débutante of last Winter. Mrs. Culbert and Miss Culbert are leaving shortly for the Catskills for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Millett of Irvington-on-Hudson have changed their plans and will not sail today on the America, but will sail in about ten days to spend six months abroad.

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LEE SHUBERT BACK; ENGAGES 3 STARS

Mrs. Patrick Campbell in G. B. Shaw's "Pygmalion" and Marie Tempest for Tours.

SYLVESTER SCHAEFFER, TOO

New Plays Include "Consequences" and "The Cry of the Child"—Walker Whiteside in "Mr. Wu."

Lee Shubert, the theatrical producer, returned to New York yesterday on the Mauretania after a ten-weeks' trip to Europe, where he obtained many new plays and several stars for next season in this country.

"What struck me as particularly promising," said Mr. Shubert, last night, "was the fact that the Epropean author has learned to write for the American market. That is to say, instead of writing purely local plays, with the scenes laid in local surroundings, only to be understood by their own public, the English, French, and German authors are now writing plays which can be understood in any language, anywhere in the world. The authors are very wise in doing this, as they then have the entire world for a market, instead of one country or one nation.

"The American invasion of London is complete. Not only have the American plays which have been seen there lately been great successes, but each individual American artist who has appeared in London during the last six months has scored the hit of his or her career.

"A prominent feature of the London season is the improvement in the musical revues. They are more intelligent and brighter, and, of course, correspondingly more successful.

"The four best attractions which I obtained are Mrs. Patrick Campbell in George Bernard Shaw's latest play, 'Pygmalion,' the farewell tour of Marie Tempest, the first American tour of Sylvester Schaeffer, and the first American tour of Manuel Quiroga, the violinist. 'Pygmalion,' the romance by George Bernard Shaw, in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is now appearing at His Majesty's Theatre in London, is one of the unquestioned hits of the season. This play is not only a hit in London, but also in Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin. Mr. Shaw arranged for the first production in German in the German theatres before he allowed the production of in London, as he did not want the London critics to have an opportunity to attack him before the play had proved a success on the Continent. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is exquisite in the part, and I have no doubt that her tour this time will be a great success.

"Marie Tempest has not been in America for several years, and I have arranged with her to play her farewell tour in this country in the Shubert theatres. She will be seen in repertoire, including her new comedy in four acts by Richard Henry Powell, entitled, 'The Wymartens,' which she is now doing at The Playhouse, in London.

"Although Sylvester Schaeffer has not been seen in America, he is known to the many Americans who visit Germany annually. He is the only man who gives a complete entertainment all by himself lasting two hours and a half, including juggling, singing, skating, and almost every form of human achievement in the physical and artistic sense.

"While in Paris I went one afternoon to a concert at the Apollo Theatre, where I heard Manuel Quiroga. He is a young man of the medely romantic appearance, and has been called the successor to the great Sarassate.

"While in London I also arranged with Allen Aynesworth to bring over his English company now playing 'A Pair of Silk Stockings' at the Criterion Theatre. This is a comedy by Cyril Harcourt.

"I pin a great deal of faith to a play which I obtained just before my departure, and of which I saw a performance at the Comedie Theatre. This is a comedy in three acts by H. F. Bernstein, entitled 'Consequences.' It was first produced at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester by Miss Horniman's company, and was then brought to London, where it scored an immediate hit at the Coronet. 'Consequences' treats in a humorous vein the vexed question of 'mixed' marriage, or rather intermarriage between Jew and Gentile. This is the first play from the pen of Mr. Rubenstein, but it has established him at once as a London author.

"Other English plays which I have obtained include 'The Green Dragoons' and 'Sealed Orders,' the new Drury Lane melodrama by Arthur Collins, which will be presented at the Manhattan Opera House.

"I also want to mention the arrangement with Walker Whiteside, who made the biggest American personal success of recent years in London in 'The Melting Pot,' and who will open in New York in September in 'Mr. Wu.'

"I also completed arrangements with George Edwardes for the appearance at the Adelphi Theatre in London of Sam Bernard in 'The Belle of Bond Street.' This is Mr. Bernard's first visit to London in a professional capacity.

"In Germany I obtained the American rights for 'The Cry of the Child,' a farce comedy by Engel and Hoff, authors of 'The Blue Mouse' and 'Girls,' which is convulsing the German Empire with merriment, and is the funniest farce that I have ever seen.

"Other German plays which I obtained are 'Der Haerslche Perante' by Sabatino Lopez, and 'Ein Reizender Mensch' by Paul Frank and Siegfried Geyer.

"During my stay in Budapest I bought a new operetta by Franz Lehar entitled 'Endlich Allein,' and 'Miss I Don't Know,' with music by Eugene Huszka and Charles Bakonyi.

"During my stay in Paris I arranged for the engagement of Yane Exiane from the Scala Theatre to appear with Al Jolson in his new show at the Winter Garden next November. Miss Exiane will take the place of Gaby Deslys.

"I also arranged with Paul Rainey to present his pictures of African hunts and expeditions in Shubert theatres."

Dance Carnival in Madison Garden.

This afternoon and tonight Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, the dancers, will bring to an end their tour by appearing in a dance carnival which will celebrate the opening of Danseland at Madison Square Garden. The afternoon programme will begin at 2 o'clock and in the evening the dancing will begin at 8 o'clock.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Music School Settlement in East Third Street will give a concert Saturday evening on the street in front of the Settlement House for the people of the neighborhood.

A chorus of sixty voices will be heard in part songs by Elgar, Faning, Bantock, and others at a concert to be given under the auspices of the choir of St. Matthew's Church, 26 West Eighty-fourth Street, on next Thursday evening, under the direction of Maurice C. Rumsey. The soloists will be Ruth Chase, soprano, and Ida Leimdorf, violinist.

The following officers have been elected for next season's work of the People's Symphony Concerts: S. Mallet-Prevost, succeeding himself; Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Vice President; Albert Strauss, Treasurer, and Joseph A. Caras, Secretary. The new Trustees elected are Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, S. Mallet-Prevost, Edward W. C. Arnold, Franz X. Arens, Mrs. George H. Clements, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, and Albert Strauss.

News has been received here that Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, has been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, the presentation taking place at the Paris Conservatoire. He is one of the few foreign artists who have been decorated by the French Government.

CHARITIES.

THE CANCER HOME begs used clothing for men and women patients. Servants do Relief, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

MISS LILY BOND A BRIDE.

Married to Frank M. Chadbourne in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The marriage of Frank Merriam Chadbourne of this city and Miss Lily Gordon Bond, a niece of Mrs. Charles Egbert Coddington, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The edifice was decorated with dogwood and palms, and the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman performed the ceremony.

The bride walked up the nave with her cousin, Dave Hennen Coddington, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing gown of soft white satin, the corsage of lace, tulle, and satin. The skirt had a scarf of lace forming a short tunic, below which came a second tunic of the satin; the broad lace was then turned from the back on each side toward the front, envelope fashion, and went around below the satin tunic. The long tulle veil was caught to the train with sprays of orange blossoms, and had held to her Madonna-like coiffure with a circlet of orange blossoms which banded it down tightly, a mere edge of the tulle showing. She carried a large round bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Dave Hennen Coddington was the matron of honor. She wore a gown of pink taffeta, draped with pink tulle, the tulle falling in a loose puff over a sash of light blue chiffon that outlined an apron slanting up at the back and tying there in a large bow. The corsage was of pink tulle, with a body of the taffeta, and the high Medici collar rose from folds of blue chiffon. Her large, drooping leghorn hat had tiny ostrich tips in purplish violet, pale blue, and delicate pink wreathing the crown. She carried a pink taffeta and tulle muff, to which were fastened lilies of the valley and roses.

William M. Chadbourne was his brother's best man, and the ushers were William P. Philips, Dr. Walter P. Anderton, Seymour M. Peyser, Edward D. King, Laurence I. Neale, J. Graham Parsons, Roger B. Emmons, and J. Otto Slack.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Barnett, the Misses Hayes, Dr. Banta and Mrs. Banta, Mrs. Henry Fuller and Miss Fuller, Dr. Wooley, Mrs. Wooley and their children, Mrs. Chadbourne, Dr. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Dr. William D. Anderton and Mrs. Anderton, Mrs. Leach and the Misses Leach, Mrs. Graham Parsons, Mrs. Seymour Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. William Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Eckley H. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. William Fayle, Mr. and Mrs. De Milhau, Dr. Murray, Miss Murray, John T. Boyd, Jr., Roderic Wellman, Albert P. Thornton, and Herman Pratt.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Nine Liners—The Arrivals.

Nine transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OCEANIC (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Carnegie, George Biddle, Gardiner Cassatt, Charles Eddison, Miss H. Finney, Mrs. J. W. Garden, W. P. Hamilton, C. T. Hyde, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. K. C. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oakes, and G. P. Putnam.

OROTAVA (Southampton, via West Indies)—E. J. Archer, Arthur Bennett, G. Couch, Edward Graves, Mrs. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Holding, F. M. Kerr, Janett O. V. Marsh, Felix Murray, and T. M. Sheridan.

MINNETONKA (London)—Mrs. L. D. Barrett, Miss Mary Bowman, Miss F. Brookes, Miss Laura Brown, Miss E. L. Clark, Mrs. M. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Green, Miss E. Hoyt, J. S. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Sands, Mrs. L. M. Ware, Miss Esther White, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Warren.

AMERIKA, (Hamburg)—Miss S. T. Adams, Mrs. C. S. Baylis, Mrs. C. T. Barney, W. H. Clarke, Miss L. Clarke, Dr. P. Findly, Prof. and Mrs. H. Dwight Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, Mrs. L. A. Kinney, Mrs. M. Martin, Mrs. J. d'Orsay Murray, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. L. H. Town, and Mrs. R. E. Westcott.

ZEELAND, (Antwerp)—Miss R. Allen, Mrs. K. L. Amory, Mrs. H. C. Bancroft, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Beer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cram, Countess Erdody, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gardiner, Mrs. C. Hale, Mrs. A. J. Jewell, Mrs. Henry Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pell, Dr. W. M. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Richards, Mrs. Estelle Scholle, A. Taylor, and the Rev. F. M. Wetherill.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Allen, Robert Clark, R. H. Craig, T. Tree, Miss R. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lambert, Mrs. Emilie Russell, and Prof. and Mrs. G. S. Sykes.

KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. (Trieste)—Mrs. G. S. Appell, Miss Anita Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Carrell, F. C. Colton, Dr. H. L. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Kemper Fullerton, and Miss M. E. Lucas.

KOENIG ALBERT, (Naples)—Grover Bode, P. H. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brigham, Miss E. R. Clarke, Miss E. D. Carey, Miss M. C. Finley, Mrs. J. T. Gwathmey, Miss Virginia Guild, Miss F. C. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Riordan Martin, Miss Elfreda Martin, W. G. Prince, Miss D. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders, Mrs. J. D. Tonnele, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Towne.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre)—Miss M. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barbier, Mrs. J. Shaw, Miss Richard, Alfred Richard, Prof. H. E. Northrop, Mr. and Mrs. T. Paul.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MAURETANIA—R. B. Adam, Henry Altemus, Jr.; Roland Altemus, D. Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bancroft, A. F. Barlow, Miss Beale, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Blackwood, Capt. E. E. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. John Borden, Col. John W. Carson, Mrs. G. M. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dickinson, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Empson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gardiner, Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Dr. Max Glaessner, Henry Glick, L. B. Holliday, W. Jeffrey, W. J. K. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mackie, E. D. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ogilvie, Capt. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Proctor, Mrs. J. B. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whiteside.

FRANCE—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Brown, P. Clavel, L. E. F. Fournier, Michel Genthou, Mr. and Mrs. George Garreaud, A. Groebel, Mrs. B. Stewart Hodge, William Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. George Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Levy, J. W. Patterson, J. Graham Rainville, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. White, H. V. Wilcox, Butler Ames, M. J. Fullerton, Mrs. M. Melvin.

Miss Wittmeyer Weds G. Cecchi.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CANAAN, Conn., May 22.—Miss Susanne C. Wittmeyer of New York was married here to-day at 4 o'clock to Gastone Cecchi of Florence, Italy. The ceremony took place at the Summer home of Dr. James F. McKernon, whose wife is a sister of the bride. The Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer, father of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Neide of St. Mark's Church of this town. The matron of honor was Mrs. James F. McKernon. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Royal Victor of Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, Miss Alice Taggart of New York, and Miss Jane Yarick of East Orange, N. J. The bride's mother gave her away. The best man was Dr. James F. McKernon, and the ushers were Dr. Charles Gordon, Dr. John B. Rae, and Edward Wittmeyer of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cecchi will sail for Europe tomorrow and will live in Florence, Italy.

Jacob A. Riis Weaker.

Special to The New York Times.

BARRE, Mass., May 22.—Jacob A. Riis, who is seriously ill at his Summer home here, had a bad night, and was much weaker today.

Read about the Man that Broke the Bank in

CHANCE IN CHAINS

A Story of Monte Carlo

By Guy Thorne

Frontispiece $1.00 net

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

IS JUDGE LINDSEY WITH ROCKEFELLER?

Denver Socialist Said to be at Pocantico Hills Discussing Colorado War.

FRIENDS FAIL TO FIND HIM

Disappears from Hotel and Is Known to Have Sought a Conference.

An automobile carrying a man who was a stranger to the neighbors of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Pocantico Hills was admitted at the main entrance to the Rockefeller estate late yesterday afternoon. It was said that the visitor, whose name was not given out, would remain all night.

According to rumors that spread rapidly through Pocantico Hills and Tarrytown the visitor was Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, who had come to Pocantico Hills in response to an invitation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to talk over the Colorado strike situation.

Judge Lindsey had announced in Washington, and his secretary had announced in Denver that he had an invitation to visit Mr. Rockefeller and would lay before him a statement of the Colorado situation.

The statement that such an invitation had been issued was denied at the offices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at 26 Broadway, and an announcement was issued that Judge Lindsey had telegraphed asking for an appointment but that his proposal was rejected.

While the rumor was gaining currency that Judge Lindsey was at Mr. Rockefeller's home at Pocantico Hills labor leaders were searching for him in vain in New York hotels, and members of the party with which he came to Washington from Denver were reporting that he had disappeared.

Mrs. Upton Sinclair, who tried hard to get into touch with Judge Lindsey yesterday afternoon, addressed a telegram to him in Washington. A reply was received saying that Judge Lindsey would arrive at the Imperial Hotel in New York at noon on Saturday.

From this telegram it appeared that Judge Lindsey was still in Washington last night. He could not be found when a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES sought him at the hotel where Judge Lindsey's party was staying. All other members of the party except Judge Lindsey were there and they were unanimous in declaring that they knew nothing of his whereabouts.

From personal friends of Judge Lindsey it was learned that he approached the matter of interviewing John D. Rockefeller, Jr., through several sources. The telegram to 26 Broadway asking for an interview was one of a series of messages conveyed to Mr. Rockefeller on Judge Lindsey's behalf. It was pointed out that while a secretary might have taken the responsibility of giving a negative reply to the telegram sent to 26 Broadway, at the same time Mr. Rockefeller might have given an affirmative reply to a communication addressed to him at Pocantico Hills.

Neighbors of the Rockefellers at Pocantico Hills attempted to enter the estate to inquire about the health of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., but they were not admitted. Workmen who had caught glimpses of him stated that he had a pale and haggard look on the few occasions when he appeared outside of his father's home.

It was said that on none of these occasions had he ventured more than a few hundred feet from the house. His father, on the other hand, was said to have shown no sign of worry or alarm. It was said that he had played golf as usual, and had gone about all parts of the estate with no appearance of concern.

The estate was heavily guarded as usual last night.

Members of Upton Sinclair's Free Silence League some time ago attempted to get from Judge Lindsey a promise that he would join in a parade before the Rockefeller offices at 26 Broadway with widows and orphans from the scene of the Colorado war. This proposal Judge Lindsey rejected. He replied that he would make one speech only in New York and that this speech would be at a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday night to be arranged by the American Federation of Labor.

Plans for this meeting, as announced last night by Hugh Frayne, Chairman of the committee appointed to organize it, called for a programme of speeches in which Judge Lindsey would share the platform with widows and children of the party that came from Colorado with him.

REV. D. MACMULLEN DIES.

Former Pastor of Madison Avenue M. E. Church Was Almost 83.

The Rev. David MacMullen, who for many years had held important pastorates in Methodist Episcopal churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 576 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He would have been 83 years old next Saturday.

Mr. MacMullen was born in Ireland. He came from a family of preachers, and followed his two brothers in studies for the ministry at Wesleyan College, Ireland. After his graduation he joined the Irish M. E. Conference. He married in Ireland, and about forty years ago brought his family to America. Through Dr. James M. Buckley Mr. MacMullen was induced to join the New York East Conference.

Among the churches in which Mr. MacMullen held pastorates are the Allen Street M. E. Church, the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, this city; the Orient, L. I., M. E. Church, and the Nathan Bangs M. E. Church in Brooklyn. This later became the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church.

For the last twelve years Mr. MacMullen had been associate pastor of the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church. Last November he was taken ill and never fully recovered.

Mr. MacMullen made his home with two daughters, Mrs. Robert Gillespie and Miss Anna MacMullen. He is also survived by a son, Dr. Wallace W. MacMullen, former pastor of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, and at present Professor of Practical Theology in Drew Seminary. Another daughter lives in New Haven.

Altman's Summer Closing Hours.

The Saturday closing plan of the department stores to go into effect at the establishment of B. Altman & Co., on Saturdays of July and August, will not affect the regular two weeks' vacation of the employes of the concern.

The store will be open week-days from 9 to 5 between June 15 and Sept. 15, and on Saturday from 9 to 12 from June 15 to the end of the month, and from Sept. 1 to 15. The store will be closed all day Saturday during July and August.

THE SALAMANDER (FOUR)

Owen Johnson's Greatest Novel

AROUND the "Horn" of life she goes, fearless of the reefs and shoals of every side. She steers with a firm hand, a clear mind, and a brave heart into the harbor of home.

Pictures by Shinn

At all Booksellers, $1.35 net

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

DR. WM. J. MORRISON DEAD.

Ex-President of Brooklyn Teachers' Association Victim of Appendicitis.

Dr. William John Morrison, Principal of Public School 73, Brooklyn, and for two terms President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, died at midnight Thursday in the Jewish Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. His body was brought to his home, 319 Stratford Road, Flatbush. Dr. Morrison was born in Apple River, Ill., Feb. 23, 1863, but lived on a farm in Canada until he was 14. When his family removed to Illinois he entered the State Normal University and was graduated in 1888. While a student at the University Mr. Morrison helped organize the Interstate Normal Oratorical Association of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kansas. In 1896 he was graduated from Swarthmore College.

After teaching in the schools at El Paso, Ill., for four years Mr. Morrison spent eight years in the Trenton Normal School as an instructor. In 1902 he joined the staff of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, where he was in charge of classes in logic and taught history and principles of education. He was appointed a Principal and assigned to 73 in 1908. Dr. Morrison married in 1898 Miss Margaret Estelle Chapman, who survives him with two children. He belonged to the Brooklyn Principals' Association, Schoolmasters' Club, National Education Association, New York Teachers' Association, New York Male Teachers' Association, and the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

DIES ON SUPREME BENCH.

Sir Thomas C. Rayner Was Chief Justice of British Guiana.

Sir Thomas Crossley Rayner, 54 years old, Chief Justice of British Guiana, died suddenly on the bench yesterday while hearing a case in the Supreme Court in St. Thomas. He was born in Manchester, England, and was the son of Thomas Rayner, M. D., of that city. Sir Thomas was educated at Owens College, Manchester, and was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1882.

He was appointed a District Commissioner of the Gold Coast Colony in 1887; was made Acting Queen's Advocate in 1890; became a Stipendiary Magistrate for Trinidad in 1891; was appointed Acting Puisne Judge in 1891 and held office for three years; was made Acting Commissioner of Tobago in 1892; Chancellor of the Diocese of Trinidad in 1893; Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast Colony in 1894; was Chief Justice of the Colony of Lagos from 1895 until 1902; was Attorney General of British Guiana in 1902, and Chancellor of the Diocese of the same colony in 1903.

Sir Thomas published a new edition of the laws of British Guiana in 1904. In 1899 he married Miss Agnes Harrison, daughter of William Harrison of Old Trafford, Manchester. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Thomas Francis Lloyd.

Thomas Francis Lloyd, 81 years old, a creator of pottery of international fame, who fifty years ago gave demonstrations of the art of pottery before the crowned heads of Europe, died on Thursday at the home of his grandson, Thomas Lloyd, in Camden, N. J. He was born in England. In 1864 he appeared before Queen Isabella II. of Spain and King Charles XV. of Sweden and showed his method of making pottery, afterward creating special pieces for them. Mr. Lloyd had received awards at the principal expositions in this country. He came to this country in 1888, and located at Baltimore. Mr. Lloyd is survived by two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Miss SARAH GALLUP WILLIAMS, 82 years old, died on Thursday at her home in Westerly, R. I. She was a sister of the late Judge Henry Warren Williams of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the late Nathan Gallup Williams of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. LAURA G. HAYS, widow of Isaac M. Hays, formerly a member of the clothing manufacturing firm of Hays, Levi & Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at her home in Cedarhurst, L. I., after a brief illness.

FRANK RAY FORD, 58 years old, who, although blind from childhood as the result of a month of July accident, was an enthusiastic horseman and yachtsman and owned the first automobile in Yonkers, died at his home there yesterday.

HENRY S. STOLTE, 73 years old, died on Thursday at his home in Newark, N. J. He was a former City Inspector of Lighting and was prominent in Democratic politics. Mr. Stolte is survived by his widow, four daughters, and three sons.

WILLIAM EMIL HERMAN, 71 years old, died in Lambertsville, N. J., on Thursday. He was a manufacturer of copying paper, and is survived by his widow and four daughters.

CHARLES HERMAN, 70 years old, inventor of the Yale lock, died on

TRUST BILLS WEAK, SAYS UNTERMYER

Contain Too Many Compromises to Remedy Business Evils, He Tells Pittsburghers.

BLAME FOR BAD TRADE

Due to Lawless Corporations, He Says—Suspects Corruption Like New Haven's on Other Roads.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 22.—Samuel Untermyer, addressing the Pittsburgh Development Commission and the Pittsburgh Commercial Club today discussed trust legislation pending in Congress, and advanced a dozen proposals for laws which he said were needed before the business problems of the country could be solved.

"There is nothing revolutionary or unsettling in the proposals embodied in the pending trust bills," he said. "The only just criticism is that in their present form they are too largely made up of compromises—weak, superficial, ineffectual, and innocuous. They will not eradicate the intolerable evils against which they are supposed to be directed.

"The sub-committee by which they were drafted, and which for months has been struggling with their complicated problems, has mistaken the boisterous activity of a small, selfish, powerful group working their now familiar publicity campaign for the voice of the business world, and has timidly surrendered to the outcry. The objections that appear to come from the business world are genuine only to the extent to which it has been misled in this campaign, in which it has been thrust forward as a pawn in the game the big interests are playing under the cover of legitimate business."

The main theme of Mr. Untermyer was the country's business troubles, and the reasons and remedies therefor. He thus reviewed existing conditions:

"It is useless to blink the fact that we are in serious trouble. At the end of a long series of years of bountiful crops and with a record-breaking harvest for the present year assured, when optimism should be rampant, we are confronted everywhere by business contraction and depression. The New York banks are overflowing, call money on Stock Exchange collateral is a drug in the market, as is always the case when business is languishing, and yet it is impossible to secure loans on improved unencumbered real estate or investment funds for new enterprises on any terms. Capital is everywhere hoarding its resources for some emergency and the small investor seems to have disappeared.

"Why? Until we have diagnosed the disease it would be dangerous to attempt to apply the remedy."

Contending that the pending legislation involved no disturbance of legitimate business, Mr. Untermyer, asked what was the reason for the existing unsettlement and depression, said:

"There has never been any doubt in my mind as to the true reason. It is due to the lawlessness and corruption in the management of our great corporations, and to the destruction of the confidence of our home and foreign investors following the exposures of a few of the many instances that characterize the conduct of our corporate affairs. There is nothing exceptional or that should be considered surprising about the disclosures with respect to the management of the New Haven road that have recently been forcing public attention. In this particular instance the investigation thus far has barely scratched the surface. It relates only to a single phase of the New Haven road, and involves the diversion of only about $11,000,000 out of a total of over $200,000,000 that will have to be accounted for some day, provided the comatose shareholders will ever awaken and have the sense or can summon the courage to assert their rights. If the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission is extended into other transactions so as to include the vast purchases of comparatively worthless competing properties at fabulous prices for the purpose of destroying competition, the dimensions of the offenses committed against the stockholders of that company will be of a character to render the exposures incident to the French Panama Canal scandal as a moonlight silhouette compares to a volcanic eruption.

"I believe also it will be found that if the affairs of a number of other equally or still more prominent railway systems that might be mentioned ever come under the scrutiny of an executive or legislative investigation, or of a court of justice, we shall find expositions of the shareholders or the public quite as startling as anything that has been or will be exposed in the investigation of the New Haven road.

"It is, however, to be hoped that the Government will not embark upon any such general crusade. Our credit and reputation have already suffered sufficiently from the mere suggestion of the general corruption that lies underneath the surface of past corporate management. The country seems sufficiently aroused to the realization of its disgrace to offset the machinations of the interests that would ordinarily be able to prevent reformatory legislation, and it is not worth while to further disturb confidence by turning up any more of the horrible facts. We know, in a general way, enough of the evils to be able to supply the remedy.

"None of these things could have happened under proper Federal supervision, nor if we had laws as in other civilized countries prohibiting Directors from dealing with themselves, or lining their pockets at the expense of their shareholders, or rigging the stock markets in their own securities, or gambling on inside information.

"For years past our leaders in the financial world have been cunningly educating the public to the belief that every attempt to uncover corporate rottenness or enforce accountability for the sacred trusts reposed in the officers and directors of these corporations was a 'strike' or an attempt at blackmail. No stone has been left unturned to crush and disgrace the few men of courageous spirit who have tried to protect the shareholders and the public.

"We are getting just the kind of corporate management we deserve, and so long as this spirit is permitted to pervade the public mind we shall continue to get that sort of management and none other. And yet we continue to listen to the counsels of these men and permit ourselves to be beguiled as to the cause of our present troubles. Is it any wonder that the investors of other nations have been throwing our securities back upon us at any price they can get for them, glad to be rid of us on any terms? Or that we are unable to sell any more securities abroad? Or that our markets are depressed and we find difficulty in financing the requirements of the maturing obligations of our public service corporations?

"The remedy is simple. Public confidence in corporate management must be restored. The existing legal machinery does not assure responsibility and punishment for the misdeeds of big business. The enactment of the pending bills properly strengthened will help accomplish that result."

TRADE BILL MAKES PROGRESS.

First of Administration's Anti-Trust Measures Takes a Parliamentary Step Forward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The first of the anti-trust bills passed its first stage this afternoon when, after killing all amendments which sought to change the measure in any of its essential features, the House, sitting as a committee of the whole, accepted the Covington Trade Commission bill as reported by the Interstate Commerce Committee and as approved by the President. Consideration was then begun of the Clayton Omnibus Anti-trust bill, which will occupy sixteen hours of general debate before any action to amend it will be permitted.

The action on the Covington measure was that of "laying it on the table with a favorable recommendation." The vote on the bill in the House will be taken at the close of debate on all the anti-trust measures on the Administration's programme.

Representative Good of Iowa, a Republican, in the debate on the measure, asserted that when the bill was reported in response to a universal demand from all parts of the country for the creation of a real trade commission he was tempted to laugh or weep, he did not know which.

"It reminds me very much," said Mr. Good, referring to the bill, "of the description of the Administration tango, which, I am told, is one step forward, three steps backward, hesitation, and then side step."

Overwhelming defeat met the attempt of Representative Towner of Iowa to tack an amendment on the bill authorizing the proposed trade commission to compel corporations within its jurisdiction to adopt uniform systems of accounting. This plan seemed to have few friends today.

Representative Stevens of Minnesota, a Republican, said the proposed plan would detract from individual efficiency in the management of corporations.

Representative Madden of Illinois, a Republican, and a business man of large experience, said:

"I would consider a plan to force a uniform system of accounting upon corporations just as wise as taking a chimney-sweep and ordering him to make a watch, or of employing a sculptor to try a lawsuit, or to delegate an infant to improve on Edison's discoveries."

Representative Montague of Virginia, a Democrat, also opposed the amendment, saying:

"I look upon the efforts to inject the power of this nation into the individual business of accounting of corporations in the several States as one of the most impracticable steps that possibly could be taken. You would terrorize the big business of the nation, and you would impair the initiative in business. It would be very intemperate, unwise legislation."

Only a few members were present when the vote was taken on the amendment. It was lost by a vote of 15 to 71.

DISCUSS 34TH ST. PLAN.

Officials Hear Arguments from Murray Hill Association.

The City Planning Committee of the Board of Estimate sat yesterday, with Borough President Marks in the chair, to hear discussion on the two plans for the improvement of Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. Before them was a model of the William Barclay Parsons scheme, which proposes to erect on the east side of the avenue, from Thirty-second Street to Thirty-fourth Street, a ramp in front of the Seventy first Regiment Armory and to leave the west side of the avenue as it is.

Edward L. Baylis, counsel for the Murray Hill Association, which has just been incorporated, with J. P. Morgan and Robert Bacon as two of its members, appeared to oppose the plan of Lloyd Collis, which would cut the street railway tunnel back to the north of Thirty-fourth Street and run Fourth Avenue through without the cut which now exists. He said the Collis plan would cost about $3,000,000, while the Parsons idea could be carried out for from $150,000 to $170,000.

George Keegan, an engineer of the New York City Railways Company, also objected to the Collis plan on account of the fact that it would establish at Thirty-fourth Street a grade crossing, which is at present avoided by the use of the tunnel.

Mr. Collis advocated his plan at length, saying it would open up Fourth Avenue to traffic and would create a new north and south thoroughfare for automobile traffic.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, has written to the Board of Estimate requesting it to instruct its City Planning Committee to consider the possibilities of diminishing the street congestion through the changes in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station. He suggests that the Park Avenue tunnel might be used for through motor traffic, and makes other suggestions.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Forecasts: N. and S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Okl., West. Tex., Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.

Utah—Cloudy, probably showers Sat. and Sun.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; light, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; light, variable winds.

Wisc.—Fair Sat. Sun cloudy, probably showers in w.; light, variable winds.

Minn.—Fair in e., cloudy in w. Sat. Sun., showers; light to moderate variable winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably showers.

Kan.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers.

BORAH SAYS REPEAL ANNULS OUR RIGHTS

Tells Senate Vote on Equal Canal Tolls Would Be Final —No Scope for Reversal.

TRADING ON NATION'S HONOR

False Sentiment Appealed to, He Charges—Chamberlain Traces British Claims to Buccaneers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Two opponents of tolls repeal held the floor of the Senate today. One of them, Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Democrat, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who introduced a resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote treaties some months ago, showed himself as reluctant as ever to admit their binding power over the United States. The other, Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, took the view that repeal of the tolls exemption now would be irrevocable, and that no amendment reserving American rights would serve to keep the question open for later reversal of President Wilson's policy of repeal. He attacked the argument Senator Root made yesterday that if the nation violated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it impaired its agreement with the Republic of Panama and impeached its title to the canal gained from that country. He said that the final verdict in the matter of the tolls controversy would be written by the highest tribunal—the people.

"What is the situation here?" asked Mr. Borah. "England, with her usual power and astuteness, is contending that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we should exclude from the canal our ships engaged in coastwise trade. That would be a peculiar advantage to the British nation and no one could reap more benefit from that than would the English nation itself. The advantage of the United States in sending through the canal her coastwise shipping would not be so great as to the advantage to the English nation as having it excluded. Therefore we must assume that England is not wholly free from that selfish disposition which characterizes not only nations, but individuals, and always will until the millennium sets in.

"England is contending for what she thinks are her rights under the treaty. Shall any great stigma of national dishonor attach to the representatives of this great Republic for contending in a respectful, earnest, and firm way for the rights which they believed to be guaranteed to the American people under the terms of that treaty?

"When did it become an evidence of a manifestation of national dishonor for a people to insist upon a fair construction of a treaty which involved interests not only of prime concern to the present but of supreme and immeasurable concern to the distant future of the nation?

"I venture to say that the vast amount of sentiment in regard to national honor is a false sentiment. It is by reason of that high attenuated and overcapitalized cosmopolitanism which seems to apologize for everything that is American and feels more or less the stigma of the crime when charged with that fact before the nations of the earth.

"Let it be understood in the beginning that those who stand against repeal stand in the position of insisting upon what we deem our rights under the treaty, clearly to our mind evidenced by the terms of the treaty; that we would no more accept a position that would impeach the honor of the United States than would the distinguished gentlemen who are advocating the other side of the proposition.

"If this were a purely domestic question we might grant a subsidy today and take it away tomorrow; it might be deemed wise at one time or unwise at another time, but it would be solely within the keeping of the American people; we would not be embarrassed when we came to change our position in regard to the matter. But if we place the construction upon the treaty which we are now asked to place upon it we could never retrieve our position without a distinct change in our power over and without remarkable, if not insuperable, embarrassment with other nations of the earth. It will be interpreted by the Senate, by the country, and by the nations of the earth as a construction which is final and conclusive, and will be a limitation upon our power over that canal which will always be raised against us should we undertake to vary our policy in the future."

Senator Chamberlain contended that Great Britain's claims in Central America, on which was based the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, were invalid and fraudulent, and based upon the heavy-handed acts of seventeenth century buccaneers.

Senator Chamberlain related England's attempts to acquire rights in Central America, beginning in 1763, and concluded that in "1876 Great Britain had no valid claim of title in the Mosquito country, and that between that date and the execution of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty she never acquired nor held any higher title in Central America than she had at that time.

"A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty cannot purge the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of the fraud upon which the British contention is based.

"The charging of tolls upon American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade will impose a very great hardship upon the people of the whole country, in that it will enable the transcontinental railroads, which now practically control the waterways of the country, to charge both producers and consumers a higher rate."

Senator Chamberlain contended that a toll of $1.20 per ton would make it impossible for the American lumber manufacturer to compete with his Canadian rival, and that the imposition of tolls would indefinitely guarantee to railroads a monopoly of the wool carrying trade.

Democratic leaders were confident tonight that the Repeal bill and the arbitration amendments will be disposed of next week. Senator Kern, leader of the majority, said a vote would be taken May 28 or shortly afterward, and added that the Repeal bill would be passed by a majority of at least ten.

Prospects for the success of an arbitration amendment are acknowledged to have been dimmed by speeches of the last two days. The Administration is said to centre its support on the amendment proposed by Senator Simmons, declaring that the United States waives no rights over the Panama Canal. Many others of similar purport, but differing in terms, have been submitted, and will be pressed by their sponsors.

Senator Simmons reurned to the Senate to-day after a short illness with measles.

BRITISH GOLF FIZZLES OUT.

Comparatively Unknown Players Left to Play in Final Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—With the disappearance of the Americans and leading English players, interest in the British amateur golf championship has fizzled out. The matches today were attended by the smallest galleries of the week, and it was almost pathetic to see comparatively unknown golfers fighting it out, while men like Hilton, Harris, Blackwell, and others of England's strongest hopes were forced to look on.

John Graham, the last of the favorites, succumbed today, and the final tomorrow will be contested by a Scotsman and an Irishman, J. L. C. Jenkins of Troon County and C. C. Hezlet of Port Russ, of whom Jenkins is now favorite. Hezlet is only 23, but created a record by getting into the final in the first championship competition he entered.

FRENCH GOLF COMES NEXT.

Americans Who Played at Sandwich Enter for Versailles Tourney.

PARIS, May 22.—A large number of American golfers, some of whom played in the British amateur championship at Sandwich, are entered for the grand international championship and the grand international handicap competitions, which begin next Monday over the eighteen-hole course of the Société de la Boulle at Versailles, and runs through May 27. The first event is for the amateur championship of France. The handicap tournament is for a challenge cup offered by Henry Cachard, and other prizes.

The Americans who thus far have sent in their entries are Charles W. Evans, Jr., Francis Ouimet, Jerome D. Travers, Harold Weber, Frazer Hale, J. T. Shanly of Deal, P. J. Topping, National Golf Club of America; R. V. Forbes, A. B. Graves, W. Bowers, and J. H. Snowden. The four last-named players are entered as members of La Boulle Club.

Lord Charles Hope and T. Ruffer are the English entrants and Hedley Jerwrey and Eric L. Apperly will play for Australia.

Fly Casters Divide Honors.

Five events engaged the competitive attention of the members of the Anglers' Club of New York yesterday on the big lake in Central Park. The first two events decided were for wet and dry fly casting for accuracy with the afternoon's sport winding up with three distance casting events. The accuracy conditions were figured on the demerit system in which G. R. Jenkins and Dr. R. J. Held alternated in winning, while A. J. Marsh was third on both occasions. In the dry fly cast at targets located at 27½, 35, 42½ and 50 feet from the platform, Jenkins was first with 9 demerits scored against him. Dr. Held registered 18 more demerits than Jenkins and took second, while Marsh, with 37 demerits, was third. In the following event with wet flies Dr. Held reversed the tables on Jenkins, taking first place with 21 demerits. Jenkins's efforts netted him 22½ and Marsh scored 28.

The distance casting event was divided into three classes, embracing an 85-foot class; 100-foot class, and open handicap. In the open handicap H. Fraser, the scratch man, was easy winner after conceding handicaps of 7½ feet and 12½ feet to Dr. Held and Marsh, who finished in the order named. The winner's average for the five casts was 100 8-5 feet, his best cast putting out for a distance of 107 feet. Dr. Held's average, including his handicap, was 96 1-10 feet, his best fling being 99 feet. Marsh, whose forte seemed to be finishing third when opposed to these two casters, averaged 83 1-5 feet, his best individual cast being 87 feet.

In the 85-foot class, O. T. Mackey took the honors. His average was 76 2-5 feet, his longest cast being 82 feet. In the 115-foot class Dr. Held won with an average of 87 4-5 feet; Marsh was second with an average of 82 2-5 feet, and Mackey third, averaging 77 feet.

Miners' Wage Conference.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 22. — At the close of a conference between Ohio miners' representatives and coal operators in the office of Gov. Cox today, it was announced that the operators and the representatives of the 45,000 idle miners had agreed to meet in a wage conference in Columbus on June 2.

'MET' GOLF TITLE FOR TRAVIS OR KIRKBY

These Cracks Come Together in Final at Englewood C. C. Today.

Playing sound golf at all times, Oswald Kirkby of the home club won two more matches in the metropolitan amateur golf championship over the links of the Englewood Country Club yesterday. This gives him the right to try conclusions with Walter J. Travis, the Garden City veteran, in the 36-hole final today.

Despite the heat the gallery lost no time in picking out the Kirkby-Marston match in the morning as likely to prove worth while following. So when these players drove off they were attended by a good-sized gathering. With rare exceptions Kirkby played faultless golf, his only slip going out occurring at the fourth hole when an overapproach got him into trouble. Even so, he reached the turn in 36, where he stood 2 up on the former interscholastic champion.

Thereafter the best Marston could do was to halve an occasional hole, and, after winning the match by 4 up and 3 to play, Kirkby finished the bye holes for a total of 70, easily the most brilliant golf seen at Englewood this week. The card was as follows:

Kirkby, out ...	4	4	4	6	3	5	3	3	4—36
Marston, out ..	4	4	4	4	3	6	4	4	4—37
Kirkby, in	5	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	3—34—70
Marston, in	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	3—37—74

Playing almost as well in the afternoon, Kirkby always had the upper hand over Findlay S. Douglas, the Apawamis man, who won the national title in 1898. Generally driving a longer ball, Kirkby forced his opponent to play the odd stroke after nearly every tee shot, but the advantage gained in the long game was insignificant, and where Douglas really lost was on the greens.

Going out in 38, Kirkby turned for home 2 up. At the fourteenth hole, the Englewood man ran down a thirty-foot putt for a three, which gave him the hole by a wide margin for Douglas, who had pulled his drive beind a tree, and had trouble in reaching the green. The match ended at the sixteenth green. Earlier in the day Douglas had eliminated Gilman P. Tiffany, former champion of the Hudson River Golf Association.

The far-driving Percy Platt, who had been playing good golf of late, failed to show to advantage against Travis, the Garden City veteran. At any rate, Travis going along steadily and generally keeping out of trouble, simply allowed the other to beat himself. The match, in favor of Travis, was 6 and 4.

After luncheon Roy Webb, one of the strongest of the golfers developed at Englewood, played Travis. Going out in 40, Travis turned for home 2 up, and when he won the tenth hole it did not look as if Webb would be able to give him any kind of a match. The Garden City man then topped his drive at the eleventh and lost that hole, while at the thirteenth, weak approaching and putting were responsible for his losing another hole. That left Webb only 1 down but Travis, by winning the fifteenth in 3, and the sixteenth in 4, ended matters, his margin being 3 and 2. The summary:

Championship Division—Third Round.—Oswald Kirby, Englewood, beat H. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Findlay S. Douglas, Apawamis, beat Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 3 and 2; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Percy Platt, New York Golf Club, 6 and 4; Roy D. Webb, Englewood, beat George T. Brokaw, Garden City, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Semi-final Round.—Kirkby beat Douglas, 4 and 2; Travis beat Webb, 3 and 2.

Consolation Cup—Second Round.—Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok, beat Charles H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 5 and 4; C. V. Benton, Saegkill, beat Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 5 and 3; H. Grantland Rice, Englewood, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 4 and 2; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, beat G. F. Kohler, Ridgewood, 3 and 1.

Semi-final Round.—Kerr beat Benton, 4 and 3; Kammer beat Rice, 7 and 6.

Third Sixteen—Semi-final Round.—Frederick Snare, Englewood, beat Devereux Lord, Haworth, 2 up; W. F. Purcell, New York Golf Club, beat Robert C. Watson, Westbrook, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Fourth Sixteen—Semi-final Round.—A. C. Travis, Englewood, beat H. M. Coxe, Englewood, 2 and 1; Wyatt W. Taylor, Fox Hills, beat H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 1 up, (19 holes.)

English Soccer Transfers.

LONDON, May 22.—The transfers of English soccer players announced last week are followed by some more equally surprising, the feature being the capture of Barnes by Manchester City, for whom they paid the big price of $12,500 to Derby County. Henderson of Edenburgh St. Bernards has also signed for them. Sheffield Wednesday have paid $9,000 in securing James Blair from Clyde, while Celt of Glasgow Rangers has thrown in his lot with Everton for next season. Swindon Town have retained all their five players who won the Southern League championship for them, and in addition have obtained Milton from Sunderland and Denyer from West Ham United. Newcastle United offered the record price of $15,000 to Swindon for the transfer of Fleming, but the famous International remained loyal to his old club. West Bromwich Albion parted with two fine players, Varity going to Heart of Midlothian and Patior to Newcastle United. Everton, Holmgur to Clyde and last secured Woodger from Oldham Athletic for the cheap price of $1,625. Derby County, now reduced to the second division, will make a desperate effort to regain their lost position, and have greatly strengthened their defense by capturing Smith from Sheffield United. Page of Liverpool goes to St. Mirren, who have also got hold of Young Todd from Queens Park. Smith has signed for Glasgow Rangers for his twenty-first season with the Scottish Club, together with Kelso from Dundee and Gilchrist from Motherwell.

Equals Record in "120" Hurdles.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., May 13.—E. Hammitt, a sophomore, equaled the world's record in the 120-yard hurdle event to-day in the interclass field meet at State College, covering the distance in 0:15 1-5. He made a new State College record of 0:24 3-5 in the 220-yard hurdles.

SPILLS IN FAST POLO.

Squadron A Players Thrown, but Escape Injury—Score a Tie.

The best contested polo match played by Squadron A teams this season occurred yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park, when, after five periods, of eight minutes each, with a score of two goals for each side, play was called because of darkness. From the throw-in of the first ball the action was spirited and as the game progressed a somewhat reckless attitude was assumed by several of the contestants. This resulted in two spills, but with no serious results. The first period was fast and warmly fought, with no goal.

In a hot scrimmage in the next "chukker," Runkel, who was leading the Reds, to avoid a collision with another player, suddenly wheeled his pony, which made a mad plunge, sending the rider into the air. Runkel landed on his shoulder and received only a shake-up. He played out the period and at its close Johnson took his place. In this period strong, with fine support, scored the first goal for the Whites.

In the following period the most dashing type of polo was shown, and it developed the fact that in rapid play, concerted team work, and accurate driving of the ball almost all of the players are showing vast improvement. Milbank and Downey were notably strong for the Whites in the third period, and it was really due to their splendid aid that Pratt received the opportunity for a drive and shot the ball true for a goal. With the score even very fast play ensued, and just at the close of the period Hunt, by an excellent effort well supported by Ely, drove the sphere down the field and again scored, giving the Reds the lead at two goals to one. Strong and Hunt collided, but without damage.

It was during the fourth session that the second fall occurred, Smith being the victim in this instance in a terrific dash of several players who were struggling to get at the ball; two of the ponies collided and Smith went to earth with a crash. A bruised hip and back were the extent of his injuries, but he refused to retire until the period was over. The net result of this session was one goal scored by Milburn and it again evened the game at two goals each.

Metcalf and Eton replaced Strong and Milburn for the fifth period which, like the others, was decidedly fast. No score resulted, and as it was becoming dusk the umpire stopped play. The line-up:

White.—1, Strong; 2, Milbank; 3, Pratt; back, Downey.

Red.—1, Runkel; 2, Smith; 3, Hunt; back, Ely.

Substitutes: White—Eton, Metcalf. Red—Johnson.

Goals—White, 2; Red, 2.

Umpire—Mr. Muller.

DEFIANCE RESUMES VOYAGE.

Cup Defender Will Arrive at Greenwich, Conn., Today.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., May 22.—The intended cup defender Defiance resumed her voyage from Bath, Me., to Greenwich, Conn., in tow of a tug today, after being fog-bound in the harbor all night. An early start was made in an effort to cross Nantucket Shoals before dark. She will arrive at Greenwich Saturday.

CHATHAM, Mass., May 22.—The cup defense candidate Defiance and its convoy fleet passed Cahoon's Hollow, about half way down the eastern shore of Cape Cod, late this afternoon. The vessels were barely visible in a thick fog and were soon lost to sight. Whether they proceeded or came to anchor off the cape shore or on Nantucket Shoals could not be learned.

DARING STUNTS AT BRIGHTON

Beachey and Oldfield Provide Thrillers in Monoplane and Auto.

Lincoln Beachey, aviator, and Barney Oldfield, automobile driver, gave an enthusiastic lot of spectators an afternoon of thrills at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon. The track was a bit too soggy in spots for Oldfield to do his best, but with a light breeze and clear sky Beachey was more fortunate.

Even with the treacherous track to drive over Oldfield made the circuit of the track in his Fiat Cyclone racer in 51 2-5 seconds, the fastest time a Cyclone has ever been driven over the track. The effort to lower the track record of 46 1-5 seconds, driving his 300 horse power Christie machine, was balked by the flooding of the engine just as the three-quarter-mile pole was reached. As the first quarter was done in 12 seconds, the half in 23 1-5, and the three-quarters in 34 3-5, a trifle better than a 46 gait, his desire to beat the record would probably have been gratified. As it was, he finished in a cloud of smoke and flame in 54 seconds flat and losing time at every turn of the wheels.

Interest was centred in the race between Oldfield in his Fiat and Beachey in his monoplane from a flying start at the head of the homestretch. Both were under good headway as they started for the judges' stand, but Beachey had fully fifty yards the best of it when the starter's flag dropped. Oldfield opened up his machine for all it was worth in making the first turn, but Beachey, hovering over the auto, about a hundred feet in the air, made the two turns as cleverly as did Oldfield, and maintained his lead as they entered the stretch. Then Oldfield began creeping up, and at the end of the straight was directly under the flier. But a swerve on the first turn and an exceptionally clever swing of his plane by Beachey, with another short curve at the turn into the stretch, again gave the aviator the best of it, and he finished '0 feet in front of the auto, Oldfield being timed in 54 seconds.

Beachey's looping the loop, the tail slide loop, the cart wheel turns, and tango steps aroused the admiration of the aviators who were at the track in numbers and congratulated the performer enthusiastically. His novelty was the writing of his initials "L. B." in the air by the use of a sharp dip, a glide, and then a straight up shoot, followed by two perfect loops, which brought out the upside down sailing, was extremely cleverly done, the handling of the machine at an elevation of about 2,000 feet being perfect. This was followed by spiral with the machine upside down, a trick that brought a chorus of "honks" from the autos lined up along the rail on the home-stretch.

Margolis Knocks Out Meyers.

Irving Margolis knocked out Walter Meyers in the fourth round of a scheduled ten-round bout which was the main event on the boxing programme at the New Polo A. C. last night. Meyers was substituted in this bout at the last moment and was apparently no match for his opponent, although he put up a game fight. Willie McLane had much the better of his fight with Kid Miller, which was stopped by the referee in the first round, after Miller had done himself considerable damage by swinging wildly several times and falling to the floor. Joe Allen, "Pride of the Canary Islands," and Jack McCormick fought four rounds to a draw.

Harvard Ban on Athletic Writers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 22.—Harvard athletes must have formal sanction hereafter if they wish to publish signed articles on the events in which they take part, according to an announcement today by the Committee on Regulation of Sports. The rule becomes effective next Monday. Students may still write of their own sports if they receive the sanction of Dean Briggs and of the coach of the team with which they are affiliated, but it is not intended, the committee says, that this permission shall be generally granted. No permission is granted for athletes writing of sports other than those in which they participate.

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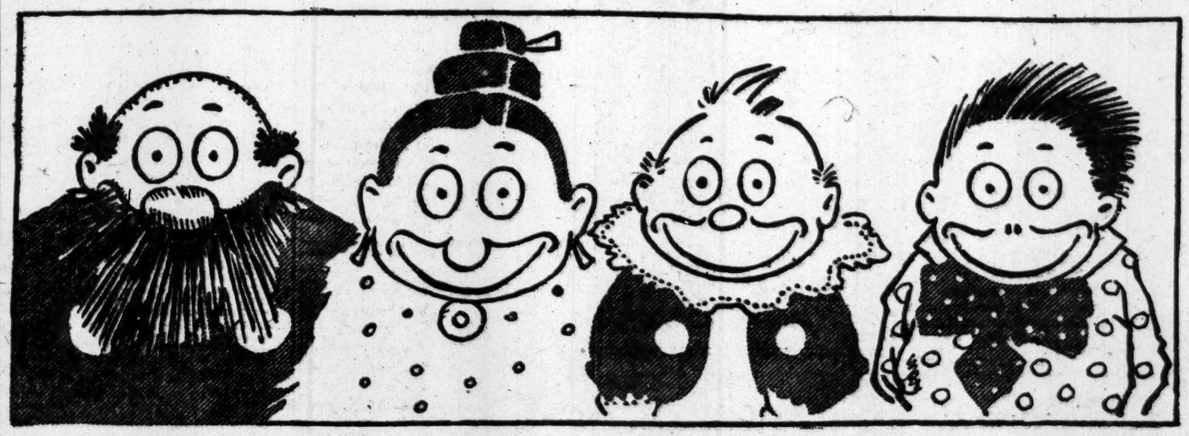

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The Future Biggest Borough of New York City

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EVERY BROOKLYNITE AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT BUSINESS MAN SHOULD GET THIS NUMBER.

Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements under BUSINESS NOTICES following "Arrival of Buyers" bring best results to merchants and manufacturers.

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THREE BARTENDERS GET FARLEY SALOON

Will of Bowery Politician Cuts Off Two Brothers, His Only Relatives.

$100,000 LEFT TO FRIENDS

Cancels Mortgage on Ex-Inspector Murtha's House—Broome Street Boys' Home Gets $500.

Patrick Farley, the one-time Tammany politician who was found dead on Wednesday morning in the rooms above his picturesque and prosperous Bowery saloon, left his entire estate—except for one bequest of $500 to charity—to his friends. His will, which was filed for probate yesterday, mentions Thomas and Joseph Farley, his brothers, only to censure them for their treatment of himself and his late wife, and to direct that they shall get nothing.

One of the bequests is to ex-Police Inspector John J. Murtha and his wife. Murtha was one of the four ex-Inspectors convicted a year ago of graft conspiracy. Farley left his saloon business at 133 Bowery, which he had conducted for more than thirty years, to his three barkeepers.

Joseph Brady, once voted in a newspaper contest the most popular bartender in the city, is to receive one-fourth of the business, John Cassidy one-fourth, and Ernest Zipse one-half. Brady is also to receive $3,000 in cash, Cassidy $5,000 in cash, and Zipse one-third of the residuary estate.

Other specific bequests were as follows: To Mrs. Ida Owens, $5,000; $2,000 each to John Sullivan, Michael Barra, and Patrick Harden; $1,000 and a diamond stud to George Wahl; $500 each to Nellie Toughy, Christopher Sharkey, and the Rev. B. J. Reilly of the Church of the Nativity; $300 each to Charles Thorpe, John Shevlin, Alexander McConnell, William Windrum, James Harden, and Frank Searles. The sole charitable bequest was $500 to St. Philip's Home for Boys, in Broome Street.

Farley directed that a mortgage which he held upon the home of ex-Inspector and Mrs. John J. Murtha, at 650 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, be cancelled. The mortgage, with interest, amounts to about $2,000.

Farley's residuary estate was divided into three equal parts. One part was left to Ernest Zipse, his bartender, and the remaining two parts to Margaret McDonald, his housekeeper, and Michael Kinsley, a friend. Zipse and Kinsley were named as executors.

The will contained this paragraph in regard to Thomas Farley, a retired police Lieutenant, and Joseph Farley, a court officer in the Bronx, who were the testator's brothers and his sole relatives:

> The reason I have not given any of my estate to my brothers is that I have not been on friendly terms with either of them for several years, and see no good reason for giving them any of my property. I am much displeased with the treatment accorded my late wife and myself by said brothers, and dispose of my property as above set forth so that those who are my friends shall get it.

The will was drawn up on March 31, 1913. No value has been set upon the estate, except that it is known to be much in excess of $100,000.

PORTO RICO'S COFFEE SALES

United States Takes Only Small Part of the Output.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Porto Rican coffee is in greater demand abroad than in the United States, says the Department of Agriculture. Of the coffee exported by Porto Rico during the past year, $8,378,346 worth went to foreign countries, while only $132,970 worth came to the United States. The department attributes this to the fact that Americans have developed a taste for a different brand, and adds that the preferences of a great many persons will have to be changed before a larger market for it is obtained here. In foreign markets Porto Rican coffee is at the top of the price list.

DISLIKE GREEN FLAGPOLE.

Protests on Its Color May Mar Memorial Day Programme.

The plans for Memorial Day at Elizabeth, N. J., may be somewhat upset because a flagpole in front of the new building of the Battin High School has been painted green. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which is to present the town with a silk flag for the pole, is wondering why it was not painted a more suitable color, while members of the Naval Club, who will take part in the celebration, are indignant because the color of the pole is not white, the usual color of official flagpoles.

The Town Council at a meeting yesterday discussed the plans for Memorial Day, but when asked if any action had been taken concerning the color of the flagpole, announced that the Council had nothing to say "for publication."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dunn's Review says:

> High temperatures in many sections have afforded stimulus to the distribution of seasonable merchandise at retail, while jobbing trade has also benefited. In certain instances the improvement is quite marked and, though future requirements are not being freely anticipated, the situation is strengthened by the absence of any large stocks. Confidence is not disturbed by the reports of damage to Winter wheat, as some impairment of the crop was to be expected before harvest and conditions have not changed the prospect of an unprecedented yield. Prices, however, have advanced rather sharply and cotton has also risen on unfavorable advices from the Southwest; the general tendency of commodities was upward, on 33 gains and 19 declines occurred this week in the 310 quotations compiled by Dun's Review.
>
> Bank exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $2,827,187,947, an increase of 1.7 per cent., as compared with the $2,781,023,-906 of the same week last year, but a falling off of 5.2 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,981,028,621 reported for the corresponding week in 1912. New York City shows a gain of 1.3 per cent. and a loss of 8.9 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1913 and 1912.

Bradstreet's says:

> Better weather and improved retail demand are the two fundamentally favorable features of this week's trade report. These, first noticed at the West last week, have advanced eastward, and the result is probably the best trade in months at retail. Wearing apparel has figured largely in these reports, but hardware, implements, and similar products have also enjoyed a better demand. Best reports as yet come from the West and Northwest, but Eastern reports are also more cheerful. Southern reports are rather irregular, and those from Texas are depressed on poor because of excessive rains, while cool weather has retarded demand at some Central Southern points.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. A. Scriven & Co. have been elected to membership in the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association. The Nominating Committee of the association will meet on Monday at the Aldine Club for the purpose of making nominations for the various offices in the organization for the ensuing year.

Claude E. Scattergood, Assistant Secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, will speak on the New York State Workmen's Compensation act at the next regular meeting of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers, which is to be held at the Murray Hill Hotel on Tuesday night. Mr. Scattergood's address will deal chiefly with the mathematical features of the legal liability imposed upon all employers by the new law.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per. cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3½@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

A Vogue for Ostrich Feathers.

Advance business booked by the ostrich feather manufacturers would seem to indicate the return to popularity of feathers in the Fall. The demand has centered for the most part on French plumes and headtips. Colors, such as blues, greens and wistarias have been well favored. The legislation directed against the importation of fancy goods like paradise and aigrette, is expected to a certain extent to direct the dealers' attention back to ostrich feathers. This, with latest reports from Paris and the tendency toward larger hats for the Fall, confirm manufacturers in the belief that a very satisfactory season should result.

Sailors Lead in Millinery.

Small and medium sailors are leading the present demand in the millinery field, according to the Dry Goods Economist. Pokes and garden hats, with drooping brims, are popular, as are high side models in a smaller degree. Milan hemp is strongly favored, combinations of hemp and felt and hemp and silk being shown in several of the smartest shops. Felt sailors with black blazed faces are also favored. Faille, moiré and ciré ribbons are being used considerably for trimmings, white ribbons of this kind being especially well thought of. Velvets in black and colors are meeting an increased demand. Delft blue seems to lead the color trend.

Planning a Butterfly Cape.

One of the prominent dress goods operators in this market is trying to interest the cutting-up trade in the manufacture of a cape garment to take the place of the bulky sport coat which has been in vogue now for some time. This garment, which would be designed especially for Summer wear at the resorts, would be made of broadcloth, and in effect would resemble a butterfly. With the cape now so popular it is said that such a garment would be up with the mode and would doubtless meet with an excellent demand. It is thought by the operator in question that some of the more progressive cutters will shortly adopt the idea. All of the so-called seasonable colorings could be employed.

Crockery Business Fair.

While road orders coming in to members of the local crockery and glass trade are none too plentiful or heavy, there has been a picking-up in the spot business of the last week or ten days. Buyers in town, however, are not over liberal in the amount of merchandise they are ordering. There is little feature to business at the moment, beyond the filling-in of cut glass stocks by retailers in preparation for the June weddings. While the medium and cheaper lines of cut glass are said to have been taken well this year, the better grades have not fared so well from all accounts. Still, there is little complaint heard in the market, the opinion being that business has kept up well in the face of the pessimistic reports received concerning trade in general.

Higher Values on Linen Imports.

Importers of linen goods from Belfast are finding a disposition on the part of the Custom House authorities at the present time to boost invoice prices on certain lines. It is reported that quite a few well-known local houses have been under the necessity of paying duty on values considerably above the figures at which the goods were invoiced on the other side. Besides the additional duties, accruing penalties have also been collected. The Customs authorities hold that in instances where advances over entered values have been made they are justified by the quotations prevailing in the Belfast market. This has been disputed by some importers who took their cases to the re-appraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers, but without much success as is evidenced by the decisions promulgated the past few days. The goods affected by the advances include a variety of linen fabrics.

Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods here in the week ended May 16, were valued at $16,662,-109, compared with $18,998,628 in the week before, and $20,057,864 the week before that. Included in these imports are $618,822 worth of jewelry, precious stones and watches. Imports of leather, hides, &c., were $1,464,973; coffee, $623,509; sugar, $1,162,626; and India rubber, substitutes, manufactures, waste, &c., at $1,271,837. Imports of wool were $204,629, compared with $292,-481 in the previous week. Imports of dry goods totaled $2,696,352, while silk goods entries had an appraised value of $831,386. The week before the imports were respectively, $1,927,064 and $437,269. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week were $554,336, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $736,939. Statistics of the previous week were respectively $619,796 and $754,087.

The Dress Goods Situation.

Advance orders for Fall dress goods continue to come in well from the road, and any doubts that had been held by wholesalers earlier in the season have now been dispelled. Novelty fabrics continue to predominate, with Roman stripes in the lead. These effects are being taken well by the better class of trade in gabardines and poplins, while in the medium and cheaper lines Roman stripes are most popular in such weaves as serges and granites. There has been a decided improvement in the demand for staple serges in the last few weeks, and this is being reflected by the re-orders placed in the primary market. Broadcloths are holding their own, with the largest call for "ultra" shades, such as plum, wisteria, and champagne. There is little to be learned yet in the primary market about the style tendency for Spring, 1915. Stylers for the big manufacturers are now on the other side looking for ideas, none of which will probably be made public before the middle of next month.

Clothiers' Convention Delegates.

The following have been appointed delegates to the convention of the National Association of Clothiers from the Boston market: Joseph Barron of Barron, Anderson & Co., President of the Clothiers' Association of Boston; George M. Sherman of the Sherman Welton Company, H. W. Gleason of the J. B. Pearson Company, E. R. Smith of E. R. Smith & Co., Arthur B. Anderson of the Barron Anderson Company, Silas Peavy of Peavy Brothers Company, and H. A. Whiting, actuary of the Boston Association. The delegates from Rochester are as follows: Morley A. Stern of Michaels, Stern & Co., J. H. Lempert of Solomon Bros. & Lempert, Edward Rosenberg of Rosenberg Bros. & Co., J. G. Hickey of the Hickey Freeman Company, Mortimer Adler of L. Adler, Bros. & Co., Tobey Meyer of Garson, Meyer & Co., Sol Solomon of Solomon Bros. & Lempert, Samuel Weill of the Stein Bloch Company, and Sol Wile, actuary of the Clothiers' Exchange of Rochester.

Hosiery None Too Active.

Local wholesalers of underwear and hosiery are complaining that the coming of warmer weather has not brought the volume of duplicate orders for these goods that they had been counting on. With advance business for Fall also behind, it is a difficult matter now to kindle the fires of optimism. Some of the road men have already come in from their trips, the business they were getting falling to cover the cost of traveling in some instances. This is said to be especially true of men covering Southern territories. Underwear trading is featureless, and in hosiery the only feature is said to be the amount of colored goods that is being taken. This is particularly true of the South, where such shades as King's blue, wisteria, and American Beauty are much in demand. A peculiar feature of the last-named shade is that the farther north the salesmen came, the less demand they found for it. In Florida it is said to be very popular, the stores in that State having a general leaning toward unusual effects.

Linen Sales Improving.

The warmer weather and the confidence established by favorable crop reports have had the effect of stimulating the demand for dress linens in this market. One of the prominent importers told a TIMES reporter yesterday that mail orders calling for these goods in the last week, both in number and aggregate yardage, easily doubled the entire reorder business of April. A scarcity of stock is held to be the ultimate result of the present spurt, for stocks in all hands—importers, jobbers, and retailers—are said to be small now. In some instances it is reported that the shelves are practically bare of these goods. The big merchants are taking the initiative in the current buying, the major portion of the orders received being unsolicited by the selling houses. These buyers, it is said, realize that they must order goods now or run a risk of having their requirements left unfilled. Prices have stiffened on linens on both sides of the Atlantic, the Belfast market being strengthened by a good home demand as well as liberal orders from South America and South Africa, in addition to American bookings.

Printcloth Buying Continues.

There was no cessation of activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, some very good sales of printcloths having been put through at prices favoring the mills. On several construction prices have been advanced 3-16th of a cent a yard in two or three days, which is held to be remarkable in the face of the weakness of the market at the time the spurt started. Several large sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 5 11-16 cents, which figure was an advance over the price they brought on Thursday. Some big lots of 38½-inch 60-48s were disposed of at 4 5-16 cents early in May and June and July delivery, but later a number of big bids for this construction, for July and August delivery, were refused at that figure by the mills, who wanted 4⅝ cents. Heavy business was also done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 cents both for spot and contract, and some of the mills dealing with local commission houses ordered the latter to withdraw this construction even at 5 cents, in anticipation of a higher price in a day or two. Some of the contracts made yesterday run into September.

Buyers who held off are now having a hard time to get desirable goods at the quoted prices. Narrow goods have not yet joined the spurt, but they are firm at recent price levels.

DRY GOODS TRADE OUTLOOK

Future Contracts Indicate Good Business Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Marshall Field & Co.'s review of the dry goods trade, says:

> "On seasonable merchandise retailers are securing satisfactory business judging from the trend of wholesale distribution. Buyers are protecting themselves conservatively as to future business on some lines that may be scarce or higher in price as the season advances.
>
> "Merchants are contracting for wool dress goods for future delivery in excess of a year ago. The wool market is five to ten per cent. higher than two months ago with every prospect of its remaining firm. Handkerkerchief business for Fall is considerably ahead of that on record up to the same date last year. Immediate demand for silks continues strong, and orders being placed for Fall delivery indicate another good silk season. Ribbon and laces occupy a large place in the current retail sales throughout the country."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 22.—Incorporated today:

Adolph Schwob, jewelry, $100,000; L., G., and H. Schwob, 404 Riverside Drive.

Fish Automatic Ships Log Co., Queens, machinery, dies, tools, $250,000; H. H., J. L., and Selden S. Gordon, 302 Van Buren St., Bklyn.

Lillis Trucking Co., Fabins, contracting, stevedore, $50,000; R. B. Smith, J. F. Cooney, D. E. Lillis, Syracuse, N. Y.

British Xylonite Co., xylonite and celluloid, $25,000; F. Lynch, A. W. Mansell, W. H. Davis, 661 Westminster Road, Bklyn.

Hague Construction Co., realty, $10,000; S. Feinstein, D. and F. Druss, 502 Hendrix St., Bklyn.

Quo-Vadis Perfume Co., $10,000; W. Stephens, F. La Porte, M. Migliaccio, 139 W. 116 St.

New Cloth Woolen Co., $10,000; P. Zuckerman, S. and A. Rottenberg, 345 Bainbridge St., Bklyn.

Wm. H. Senior Co., Montgomery, grocery, dry goods, $20,000; F. T. Hadaway, B. H. and R. T. Senior.

Federal Asphalt Crpn., realty, $5,000; R. C. Durland, W. W. Ward, W. H. Masterson, 804 W. 160 St.

Fox Street Properties, realty, $10,000; Eleanor Stiefel, C. M. Stoever, A. S. Moore, 1 Madison Av.

Highland Hotel Co., $5,000; J. H. and A. H. Walkley, Jr., J. L. Tomlinson, Jr., 35 Wall St.

Jacob L. Hicks, Inc., Highland Falls, dept. store, $8,000; A. E. Pascoe, F. C. Hager, J. L. Hicks.

Adams Munch House Co., Queens, realty, $5,000; A. Fischer, A. William, and A. Munch, 1,362 Van Alst Av., L. I. C.

South Boulevard Poultry Market, $5,000; Vincenzo Bonagura, S. Chirico, J. S. Mitola, 638 E. 137 St.

Irving D. Booth, Inc., Elmira, hardware, $200,000; A. W., I. D., and W. I. Booth.

National Dollar Shirt Shops, $150,000; W. H. Hayes, W. E. Deutsch, C. T. Mortimer, 214 Aetna St., Bklyn.

Perry-Victoria Sand Co., Buffalo, $150,000; G and J. Stabell, D. J. Perry.

M's Stone Ginger Beer Co., $100,000; H. Wandmacher, J. F. Crater, H. J. Middleton, 247 W. 54 St.

Profit Sharing Tobacco Products Co., $5,000; A. Nickel, B. Schlesinger, Maxwell F. Fromholz, 408 W. 22 St.

Zenith Wire Co., Jamesville, $100,000; H. Hotaling, W. A. Beattie, H. V. Rulison, Syracuse.

Boundry Realty Co., $10,000; H. Levy, I. H. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church St.

Brand & Norden, ladies' and misses' clothing, $35,000; J. A. Norden, W. and R. V. Brand, 420 Riverside Drive.

Business Journal Crpn; $20,000; Virgil F. Healey, E. C. Mills, W. E. Dunn, 203 B'way.

Automatic Gas Appliance Co., White Plains, electroliers, fixtures, self-lighting devices; $50,000; C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, D. J. Dowling, 20 W. 45 St.

National Importing & Trading Co.; $30,000; M. Abrams, D. P. De Young, D. L. Moss, 46 Jefferson St.

Hockway Trucking Co., Fabins; $50,000; R. B. Smith, C. E. Magraw, W. J. Barry, Syracuse.

Hockway Coal Co., Fabins; $50,000; same Directors.

Merchants' Cash Register Exchange & Repair Co., fixtures, cash registers; $12,000; H. F. Hill, C. L. Doyle, E. F. Grobet, 906 8 Av.

Pasedonia Realty Holding Crpn.; $10,000; M. Bellì, M. Loudon, J. Breen, 335 Singer Bldg.

Blauvelt & Morrell, Nyack, realty; $30,000; C. A. Morrell, A. E. and C. V. A. Blauvelt.

Empire Ring Mfg. Co., Buffalo, jewelry; $30,000; E. N., A. J. Block, E. H. Altman.

Authorizations: F. E. Atteaux & Co., Boston, dye stuffs, chemicals, merchandise; $250,000; Rep., Warren K. Lepper, Gloversville; Atchafalaya Timber Co., Wilmington, Del., $200,000; Rep., J. R. Bloomer, 1 Wall St.; C-A-Wood Preserver Co., St. Louis, mfg., $10,000; Rep., R. F. Kruse, 35 Nassau St.; William Whitman Co., Boston, general commission, textile, merchandise; $4,000,000; Rep., Earl P. Hite, White Plains.

Delaware-Hudson Steamship Co., Wilmington; $500,000; Rep., J. R. Rowland, 32 B'way.

Capital increases: Consumers Oil Co., N. Y., $30,000 to $60,000; Progress Brass Bed Co., Bklyn., $2,000 to $5,000.

Capital reductions: Dayton Realty Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Lyons Falls Milk & Cream Co., Lyons Falls; Metal Bedstead Co., Brooklyn; I. O. U. Co., N. Y.; Keppler & Schwartzmann, N. Y.; Interstate Rubber Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 22.—Charters filed today:

Colonial Hotel Co., Cape May, $100,000. J. H. Coleman, M. H. Campbell, Phila.; G. C. Hughes, Cape May.

W. H. Parkhurst, Inc., Camden, to grow fruits, $25,000. W. H. Parkhurst, G. H. Parkhurst, D. S. Renwick, Camden.

Hoopes, Brother & Darlington of Pennsylvania, carriage manufacturers, $275,000. W. Hoopes, Thomas Hoopes, Edward S. Darlington, West Chester, Penn.

Gem Construction Corp., Jersey City, to manufacture vehicles, $100,000. O. E. Miller, G. E. Miller, H. Morris, Jersey City.

Capital increased—Enterprise Cigar Co., from $25,000 to $275,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES F. HATHAWAY of 374 Wadsworth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $31,477, consisting or unsecured claims, and no assets. Among the largest creditors are M. H. H. Osborne, $7,000; J. Frank Hackstaff, $4,900, and the Baker Printing Company, $2,616.

ETHEL JACKSON, who has an undivided half interest in the partnership composed of herself and Ruby G. Aller, which did business under the name of the Rendezvous Dansant at 19 East Forty-eighth Street, which copartnership was discontinued about April 30, 1914, and has no assets of any kind, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,478 and assets of $15, consisting of money deposited in banks.

JOE FRIEDMAN, a shoemaker, at 115 Perry Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,597 unsecured claims, and no assets.

THE FASHION KNITTING MILLS, INCORPORATED.—Judge Mayer has appointed William F. Miller receiver for the Fashion Knitting Mills, Incorporated, at 195 Chrystie Street, under a bond of $750.

GRADINGER BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Gradinger Brothers of 236 Fourth Avenue, under a bond of $1,000.

HARRY AUERBACH, dealer in dress goods, &c., at 687 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed schedules, with liabilities of $5,168, consisting of unsecured claims, and assets of $1,608, represented by stock, $1,500, and fixtures, $90.

LEVI ZEILER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed the composition of the creditors of Levi Zeiler, dealer in dress goods, at 106 Greene Street, on a basis of 25 per cent. cash.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas.—W. R. McMullen of Lufkin, has been appointed a receiver for the Continental Trust Company, of Houston, by Judge Lee D. Guinn. No statement as to the financial condition of the company is made.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Thomas Hunter, petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities $1,433,538; assets $346,617. Mr. Hunter has indorsed notes of the bankrupt Hunter Arms Company to the amount of $1,238,388.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Wrentham Hat Company, involuntary petition filed. The petitioning creditors are three New York firms, who allege that the company though insolvent has been giving other creditors preference in the matter of payment. The petitioners are H. G. Salmon & Co., Olevier & Co., and John Donat & Co. Their claims amount to $1,125.

Gay & Saturgis, bankers and brokers; petition filed by three creditors with claims aggregating less than $1,000. The firm made an assignment on April 21.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Annie H. Vigus, petition filed; liabilities, $29,480; assets, $30,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 296 business failures in the United States during the week, against 297 for the previous week and 205, 218, 230, and 200 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 96, New England 33, Southern 70, Western 53, Northwestern 17, and Far Western 27. Canada had 41 against 39 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Max—N. Conn, costs, $110.
Brower, Edwin A.—A. H. Kutsch, $1,335.
Block, Harry, and Harry Bloch—S. Gladstone, $622.
Bresman, Barnett, and Morris Kaplan—Aetna Marble Co., $216.
Carroll, Wm. H.—L. S. Murray, $432.
Cammann, John F.—American Exchange Cigar Co., $343.
Same—Same, $345.
Christy, Maebelle T.—C. A. Taussig, $254.
Cristani, Giovanni—G. Byrne, $752.
Cohen, Louis, adm. J.—J. McNulty, costs, $126.
Carnes, David F.—Turchon Co., $1,055.
Dimes, James J.—Indian Refining Co. of New York, $162.
Flahbein, Isidor—A. Lercher, $181.
Freudenthal, Arthur—J. Newburger et al., $426.
Goldwine, Morris or Jacob—E. Tunis et al., $140.
Grant, Frank—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $156.
Golden, Bridget A., administratrix—N. Y., N. E. & W. Ins. Co., costs, $145.
Gonzales, Julia H., and Arthur—E. G. Perez et al., $1,778.
Gray, John B.—C. P. Gray, $396.
Haack, Karl F. D.—B. Cohn, $641.
Jenkin, Joseph De F., Jr.—General Mfg. Supply Co., $126.
Jenkinson, Isabella B.—B. J. Conroy, $136.
Jones, Nellie A.—D. Steinberg et al., $116.
Kleug, Burt J.—L. Joseph et al., $128.
Knight, Emma—Chelsea Bank Co., $459.
Lawrence, Lee G.—N. Y. Prism Co., $503.
Lascher, Samuel—Treibacher Chemical Works, $109.
Lowenthal, Irwin—European American Bank, $239.
Langenzen, William, and Fannie—Bank of Europe, $270.
Lamb, Arthur J.—A. J. Smith, $569.
Mausert, George E.—R. Naegell, $1,802.
Mashamesh, George, or Joseph Cookey—G. E. Kasaar et al, $251.
Michaud, Alfred C. and Augusta C. Lustgarten—S. Fine, $1,735.
Moskowitz, Eugene—Home Life Ins. Co., $256.
Morris, Harry S.—W. Merkl et al, $152.
Noel, Leon—Wood Mfg. & Realty Co. of Long Island, $275.
Ostro, Leo E. and Bertha L.—J. Shapiro, $100.
Preble, Walter E.—A. L. Ernst, $1,181.
Panzi, John—G. Piccolo, $575.
Pollack, Harry—Western Union Telegraph Co., $172.
Reilly, Charles A.—M. G. Davis, $9,586.
Reynolds, Thomas L.—A. J. Bruen, costs, $284.
Robin, Joseph G.—Northern Bank of N. Y., $106,455.
Rudnik, Joseph, and Morris Silverman—M. Mufson, $343.
Reeve, Oscar C.—L. Bousky, $1,050.
Rex, Wilson A.—Loper Bros., $248.
Roos, Pierre—B. Moschera, $155.
Rosen, Samuel—N. De Marco, $217.
Sweet, Samuel—J. H. Regan, $449.
Smith, Edwin R.—F. B. Smith, $5,632.
Schubert, Annie—J. H. Jones, $209.
Strauss, Annie—A. Kepner, $126.
Solomon, Morris—F. W. Ayer et al., $113.
Solger, Philip H.—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, $1,085.
Snyder, Leopold, and A. Co.—H. P. Hall, $248.
Ten Brook, Frank A. and Lillian—W. L. Condit et al., $4,398.
Same—Same, $3,979.
Vololc, Gregori O.—R. M. Chalmers et al., $137.
Walsh, Alexander F. and Augusta D. F.—M. Friedlander, $4,759.
Williams, Eleanor M.—F. Schwartz et al., $647.
Weber, Isaac N.—O. Kaufman, $486.
Welsh, Peter S.—W. W. Smith, $255.
Same—Same, $104.
Commercial Delivery Co.—N. Rosenstock, $127.
Commercial Trucking and Terminal Corp.—Nifty Clothing Co., $788.
Eagle Cloak and Suit Co.—J. Sandberg, $588.
Golltek & Smith, Inc.—R. J. Donovan Co., $485.
Golde & Cohen—H. Fuld, $15,374.
Hotel Utilities Co.—Haywood Bros. and Wakefield Co., $117.
John J. Mitchell Co.—C. L. Maurer, $277.
J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Co.—A. Zakrovsky, $3,759.
Lenox Casino Co.—Eugene L. Lezinsky Co., $136.
Paul J. Exner Co.—J. A. Murray et al., $311.
Roff Underwear Co.—L. Sinchelmer et al., $268.
Theodore F. Hahn Construction Co.—W. Kratz, $567.
Windsor Construction Co.—L. Kantor et al., $141.

In Bronx County.

Cebrelli, Antonio—J. T. Maxwell et al., $2,-481.
Caterson, Sarah J.—R. Caterson, $1,457.
Cleveland, Harry—W. Rienecker, $428.
Fico, Gennaro—L. Castaldo, $137.
Fox, Thomas., Edward E. Kochkeller, and Blue Ridge Construction Co.—M. Lederman, $1,598.
Krausch, Anna M., and Philip H. Krausch—S. E. Strickland, $2,070.
Melzer, Abraham—Alfred Peats Co., $965.
Pragnell, Agnes M.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $113.
Phillips, Philip H.—M. Goldberg et al., $234.
Rush, Michael J., Jr.—L. L. Rosenbaum, $107.
Schoenberger, William—New York Prism Co., $115.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Cohen, Elias A.—C. De Nottbeck, et al; Dec. 18, 1913, $438.
Dykeman, Conrad V.—J. W. Cleary, March 9, 1914, $163.
Same—Same; Jan. 2 1913, $2,326.
General Motor Truck Co.—A. Filetti; May 20, 1914, $350.
Ketchun, E. Van Rensselaer—C. W. Hall; April 20, 1909, $462.
Perkarsky, Max—S. Gross; Dec. 20, 1910, $146.
Reh, Mathias—H. J. Schnitzer; Dec. 10, 1913, $203.
Rogers, Peter J.—Revillon Freres; Dec. 31, 1909, $252.
Springer, Mary—R. Hyman; Feb. 7, 1913, $100.
Smith, William J.—City of N. Y.; April 22, 1914 (vacated,) $264.
Peerless Motor Car Co. of N. Y.—E. W. Wridgway; May 18, 1914, (vacated.) $118.

In Bronx County.

Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc.—P. Polonsky; April 16, 1914, $1,153.
Brauschweig, Jacob—Mirani Bros., Inc., April 9, 1914, $165.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Questions of Fact Passed On by the General Appraisers.

Silk curtains with cotton fringe are properly chargeable with duty under the tariff law at 50 per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of silk, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in the protest case of J. Kohler. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the paragraph providing for silk fringes. Judge Howell, in sustaining the importer's contention, says it is difficult to understand on what theory the appraiser made his return to the Collector, as the fringes are not of silk.

Johnson & Faulkner lost in a controversy relating to the classification under the old law of upholstery goods composed of cotton, silk, and metal thread, silk being chief value. The goods were yarn dyed, weighted, and contained respectively under 30 per cent., and between 30 and 45 per cent. in weight of silk. They were returned for duty accordingly at $1.25 and $1.60 per pound or not less than 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 399. The importers disputed that silk predominated in value, and submitted letters from the foreign manufacturers to substantiate their contention. It was held that this ex parte evidence is not competent testimony, the Collector's assessments being affirmed.

The Union Novelty Braid Works entered merchandise returned by the appraiser as ramie card laps. Duty was taken under the old law by similitude as cotton card laps at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 313. Several claims for rates lower than assessed were made, but the evidence for the importer was not strong enough in the judgment of the board to warrant upsetting the Government's tax.

Whether sapon soap powder is a chemical mixture, or a soap not specially provided for came up for decision. The Government assessed the goods at 25 per cent. under the chemical schedule of the old law, whereas John Macpherson, the importer, claimed under the soap provisions. Judge Brown, in finding for the protestant, holds the article to be soap in a powdered form.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices broke down during the afternoon, and at the close were ½ to ⅝c lower. Crop advices were of a conflicting nature, some authorties claiming further damage by the Hessian fly, which was estimated at from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels over the entire area, but it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the damage was confined to a comparatively small section.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.07¼, cost, insurance and freight, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.04¾, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	....	....	$1.06	$1.06	98½
July	97	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	98½
September	....	....	94½	94⅜	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	98⅝	97½	97½	98¼	91
July	88⅝	87⅜	87½	86¼	90
September	87	86¼	86¼	86⅝	89¼

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firm, closing with net gains of ¼@⅜c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81½c, spot.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	69⅝	68⅜	69¾	68½	58
July	68	67¼	67⅞	67½	57⅝
September	66⅜	65⅝	66	65¾	58½

OATS.

Final prices were ⅛@½c net higher. The local cash market was firm, standard white being quoted at 46½@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 46@46½c; No. 4, 45½@46c; ordinary clipped white, 46@48c; fancy clipped, 47½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	41	40¼	40¾	40½	41¼
July	38⅝	39	39⅜	38⅞	38⅜
September	38½	37⅝	38⅛	37½	37⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were easier, owing to liberal receipts of hogs at Western points.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
July	10.07	10.05	10.05	10.12	11.00
September	10.25	10.20	10.22	10.30	11.10
Ribs—					
July	11.32	11.27	11.27	11.32	11.80
September	11.40	11.35	11.35	11.42	11.12
Pork—					
July	20.15	20.10	20.10	20.17	19.82
September	19.95	19.90	19.90	20.00	19.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cotton oil prices at the close ranged from 5 points lower to 5 points higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@7.20	7.00
May	..	..	7.00@7.20	7.00
June	..	..	7.09@7.15	7.12
July	7.27	7.25	7.25@7.26	7.30
August	7.40	7.39	7.38@7.39	7.41
September	7.46	7.44	7.44@7.46	7.48
October	7.19	7.15	7.18@7.20	7.13
November	..	..	6.75@6.90	6.70
December	..	..	6.65@6.75	6.60

COTTON.

The cotton market met heavy realizing yesterday, and there was a sharp break in prices, but offerings were well enough absorbed on a scale-down to cause a final rally, and the close was steady at a net advance of 4 points on May, although later deliveries still showed net loss of from 3 to 14 points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower, at 13.60c for middling upland; sales, nil; deliveries, 100 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	13.27	13.08	13.27@	13.23
June	12.99	12.89	12.82@12.90	12.85
July	12.70	12.58	12.67@12.68	12.70
August	12.60	12.47	12.55@12.56	12.60
September	12.40	12.37	12.38@12.39	12.40
October	12.36	12.20	12.25@12.26	12.37
November	12.15	12.10	12.10@12.12	....
December	12.43	12.28	12.32@12.33	12.43
January	12.22	12.16	12.16@12.20	12.33
March	12.36	12.23	12.

Southern Railway Co.
5% NOTES
DUE MARCH, 1917
Yielding Over 5%

West Penn Traction Co
6% NOTES
DUE MARCH, 1917
Yielding Over 6%

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago.....	3	2½	2½	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	2	2¾
Same period 1913..	7	2	...	...

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills).....		3¼@3¾	3¼@4

Clearings	Exchanges. $269,638,964	Balances. $16,962,887
Sub-Treasury credit balance		55,245
Banks lose this week.....		$2,846,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	on London.	Check.
London	2½@3	2@2½		...
Paris	2½	...		25f 19¼
Berlin	2½	2@2½		20m 50pf

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8800	$4.8850	$4.8855
A year ago.....	4.8640	4.8625	4.8640
Since Jan. 1	4.8865	4.8835	...
Same period 1913.	4.8790	4.8570	...

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8855	$4.89
Paris	5.15⅞	5.15
Berlin	95 5-16	95⅛
Switzerland	5.15⅝ 3-32	5.15⅝
Holland	40.27	40.33
Belgium	5.18¾	5.18¼

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.86	$4.85
Paris	5.16¼	5.15⅜
Berlin	94⅞	94¾

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¾	$4.84¾
Paris	5.18¾	5.20+1-32
Berlin	94⅜	94⅛
Amsterdam	39.98	39.87

Domestic Rates.
Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	25c	San Francisco	20c
St. Louis	25c	Montreal	*46¾c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 7-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 57½c., off ⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was dull with prices on a parity with Thursday's close.

Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13,67½	14.12½	Spelter	5.03	5.15
May	13.67½	14.12½	Lead	3.85	3.95
June	13.67½	14.12½	Antimony	7.25	7.37½
			Tin	33.15	33.30

Decline of 5s., in both spot and futures was reported in copper on the London metal market yesterday. Closing prices were: Spot, £62 18s. 9d.; futures, £63 11s. 3d. Tin closed firm, spot and futures showing no change. Thursday's last prices were: Spot, £150; futures, £151 15s. The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £18 12s. 6d. down 2s. 6d. Spelter, £21 2s. 6d., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 61s. 11½d., up 1½d.

Greene Cananea Copper Company

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of stockholders of Greene Cananea Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 1400 Ainsworth Building, Duluth, Minn., on Monday, the fifteenth day of June, 1914, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of directors to hold office for three years.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Monday, the 25, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, June 16, 1914.

By Orders of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD JEWELED BEARINGS COMPANY:

Pursuant to the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Jeweled Bearings Company, held on the 7th day of May, 1914, at the City of New York, at a meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the office of said corporation at 47 Maiden Lane, New York City, on the 15th day of June, 1914, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition for the dissolution of said corporation.

M. M. ROLANDER, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, May 14th, 1914.

To the Stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York has been called and will be held at twelve o'clock noon on the 10th day of June, 1914, at the Banking Office of the said Bank, No. 9 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to place said Bank in voluntary liquidation, pursuant to Sections 5220 and 5221 United States Revised Statutes, to take effect upon such date as may be fixed, and upon a resolution to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in the premises preliminary to liquidation, and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., May 6, 1914, to three o'clock P. M., June 16, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 10, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, 23d day of May, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated May 19, 1914.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Firmer as Trading Slackens More—Another Gold Shipment to Paris.

Prices on the Stock Exchange moved up a little yesterday while trading contracted to the smallest total recorded in six months. That the market could properly be described as a waiting one was plain from this record of inaction but opinions were by no means agreed as to the things upon which the market was waiting. In a market guided rather by internal than external impulses casual influences often play an important part. The mere fact that it was approaching the end of a Summer-like week quite possibly contributed in considerable degree to the inaction of traders and at the moment the amount of business on the Stock Exchange which originates beyond the financial district is very small. It may be, therefore, that neither the Mexican situation nor the Missouri Pacific position, nor any of the other things most often spoken of as responsible for the holding back of trading, exerted as a matter of fact any specially important influence yesterday.

The most interesting things of the day in the financial district were the holding of further conferences for the selection of nominees for the directorate of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district, and the developments in the money market, including the engagement of $2,000,000 gold for shipment to Paris. But neither of these matters was market influence in the close sense of the word. The gold export was not for the reason that it had been foreshadowed, and was as a matter of fact confined to a smaller sum than Wall Street had expected to see go. With the appointment last Friday of the nominating committee by group one of the member banks of this district more interest came to be taken in the selection of men for these important banking posts. It is to be hoped that there will be a full measure of co-operation among the several groups of banks with a view to obtaining the best possible board for the new institution. We are at the beginning of an important change in the country's banking system and every possible safeguard should be thrown around the setting up of the new institutions which later on will undoubtedly play an important part in the credit machinery of the country.

The apparent anomaly is now presented of gold exports and of the lending here of foreign funds. Long bills are now being tempted out by the abnormally high rates to which exchange has risen. While money borrowed from abroad through the medium of finance bills costs more than the rate at which money can be obtained in this market there is presented the opportunity of a probable profit in exchange which some drawers of bills expect will more than offset the difference between rates for time loans here and those at which money can be obtained abroad. In this transaction it is of course necessary to pay a commission to the banker on the other side and this has to be borne in mind in comparing rates here with those abroad. Finance bills have been drawn for several days and yesterday they appeared in some volume.

At the moment the outlook in the exchange market and the extent of the gold outflow seem to depend in considerable measure upon the disposition made of next Tuesday's arrivals of new gold from South Africa. Discounts in London were a trifle easier yesterday in expectation of a good share of this gold going to the Bank of England, but if the Continent continues to get all, or practically all of this open market gold our bankers antiepate a further rise in exchange to a point which would permit of coin shipments direct to London.

Some of the foreign money which has been loaned in this market has been placed in six months' Stock Exchange loans at 3⅞ per cent. The smallness of Stock Exchange trading of course makes the demand for such loans relatively light and this use of foreign credits for Stock Exchange loans here is therefore a larger factor than such loans would be at a time of heavy Stock Exchange trading. But this is not a condition confined by any means to the stock market. It finds reflection in other departments of the money market, including commercial paper, some of which is still being discounted at rates as low as 3½ per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Flat Market.

If an arrangement could have been made by which all of the dealings yesterday on the Stock Exchange could have been concentrated in the first hour none of the brokers would have been too busy and they could have left for their homes at 11 o'clock. The total sales for the day were less than are recorded frequently in a single hour. The transactions amounted to 93,000 shares, the smallest for any day since Nov. 24, 1913. The stock market appeared to be on a dead centre, ready to go ahead or back according as the next important piece of news was good or bad. Brokers hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission will realize the belief expressed some weeks ago that the rate decision would be ready in the first week of June.

***

The Previous Dull Day.

The record made on Nov. 24, 1913, will probably stand for some time. The sales on that day were but 57,000 shares, which proved to be the smallest total in twenty-five years. A vote on the floor of the Exchange would show an overwhelming sentiment in favor of letting that record stand for another twenty-five years.

***

Delay in Depositing Notes.

But a day and a half is left for holders of Missouri Pacific collateral notes to deposit them with the Union Trust Company as evidence of their willingness to take new notes carrying a higher rate of interest and more security. The indications are that it will be impossible to tell whether the extension plan has succeeded until late on Monday evening. It is usual for note holders to wait until almost the last minute on the chance that the company may find itself in funds with which to pay off non-assenting holders, and the Directors are confident that the heaviest deposits will be made on the last day. The management has made no provision for paying off even a single note if all of the others should be turned in, though it is quite likely that if substantially all of the notes were deposited purchasers could be found for the rest, possibly among large holders willing to increase their investment in order to save the amount now tied up. The company anticipates no trouble from the larger holders, but there are always a few small investors who cannot be reached, or who delay making a decision on the matter of surrendering their securities. The notes were quoted yesterday at 92.

***

Eager for Rate Decision.

Observers of the way in which sentiment in the financial district changes under the sway of business conditions say that the leaders of commerce and the industries are counting even more on the rate decision than they did three months ago. "Looking backward," said a banker yesterday, "it seems to me that a feeling got abroad early in the Spring that the rates were going to be increased, and an effort was made to jack up business in many quarters. It failed, and there followed more depression than existed before. Then came an impression that the rate matter would be so late in coming that its value as a stimulant would be lost. Now there appears to be a reaction from this feeling, and it is safe to say that business men the country over are waiting on their tiptoes for the Insterstate Commerce Commission to act."

***

Gold Movement and Railroad Rates

While money rates remain so easy as they have been for many weeks, bankers with international connections do not look for a material decline of foreign exchange quotations. And so long as sight bills fluctuate within the range established this week, gold is expected to continue its movement to Europe. Possibilities of higher money rates appear to centre around the railroad rate decision as closely as the tendencies of business. If the railroads receive an advantage and begin to buy supplies on a heavy scale, a general expansion of business activity will be a hoped-for consequence, and this should bring stiffer interest charges as the use of money grows. Bankers interested in the exportation of gold say that they expect the foreign exchange market to reach higher levels, possibly, but none much lower than yesterday's, before the findings in the rate application are made known.

***

Much Copper Goes to Europe.

Copper exports for the first three weeks of May were considerably smaller than in the same period of last year, but still great enough to indicate a total outflow for the month in the neighborhood of 85,000,000 pounds. The domestic market continues dull, however, and early forecasts of the next statement of the Copper Producers' Association indicate an increase of refinery supplies. Production is reported to be on an unusually high level.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.94	78.34	78.56	+.06
Industrials	59.10	58.80	59.02	+.06

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 15	69.56	69.18	69.27	+.18
May 16	69.22	69.06	69.13	+.14
May 18	69.75	69.23	69.45	+.32
May 19	69.60	69.19	69.42	+.32
May 21	69.08	69.06	69.22	+.20
May 22	68.84	68.62	68.78	+.06

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date.	69.30	May 18	67.48 May 9	68.78
May, 1913..	71.25	May 26	69.45 May 1	69.98
May, 1912..	83.17	May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19
May, 1911..	82.78	May 22	79.40 May 11	81.81
Yr. to date.	78.80	Jan. 31	66.24 Apr. 25	68.75
Year 1913..	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09 Jan. 2	68.15
Year 1912..	88.39	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
Year 1911..	84.41	Jan. 28	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is calling for the redemption on July 1 of 256 first-mortgage twenty-year 6 per cent. sinking fund gold debentures of the United States Brewing Company at 105 and accrued interest, the bonds to be drawn by lot.

The City of Lawrence, Mass., has awarded Salomon Brothers & Hutzler $200,000 worth of notes, due Nov. 25, 1914, on a 3.06 per cent. discount basis.

A special meeting of shareholders of the Robert Gair Company has been called for May 27 to vote on a proposal to increase the preferred stock from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Frank L. Sheldon, Paul S. Sheldon, and Charles Morgan have formed the brokerage firm of Sheldon, Morgan & Co., with offices at 42 Broadway.

The Stock Exchange firm of Rawlins, White & Co. was dissolved yesterday. The members were G. Frederick Rawlins and Loomis L. White. Mr. Rawlins will continue in business at the old address, 5 Nassau Street. The Stock Exchange house of Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston has also dissolved and a new firm has been organized with all but one of the former partners.

Edward L. Haneman of Mohr & Haneman has been nominated for the Board of Governors of the Cotton Exchange.

William A. Read & Co. were the highest bidders for $4,901,000 4½ per cent. one-year Tennessee notes yesterday. The price was 100.21.

N. B. Stark & Co. of New York and Montreal have been awarded $1,000,000 worth of thirty-year 4½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, guaranteed as to principal and interest, by the City of Montreal.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Trading in the Curb Market, but Prices Are Firmly Held.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 51,982 shares of stock and $80,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 15,373; oils, 1,509, and mining, 35,100. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,300..	Max. Motors.	13½	14⅝	13¼	14
8,500..	M. M. 1st pf.	45¾	47½	45¾	47
3,700..	M. M. 2d pf.	20	20¾	20	20¼
100..	*Mays Oil....	18	18	18	18
125..	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,225..	Riker & Heg..	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
200..	Savoy Oil....	9	9¼	9	9¼
10..	Stewart Speed	47	47	47	47
300..	U. P. S. Cor..	5½	5½	5½	5½
500..	W. O. & G....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
88..	Willys Ov'd..	75	75	72	73
115..	W. Ov'd pf...	94	94	94	94
10..	U. S. L. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

STANARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400..	An.-Am. Oil.	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
4..	Atlantic Ref.	607	605	605	— 5
2..	Ches. Mfg..	667	665	667	+ 2
5..	Eureka P. L.	265	265	265	— 8
25..	Indiana P. L.	138	138	138	...
16..	Nat. Tran....	40	40	40	+ 1
5..	Pierce Oil....	80	80	80	— 3
400..	Ohio Oil.....	181	176	179	+ 1
20..	P. Oil & G..	450	448	450	+ 4
5..	†Solar Ref..	305	305	305	+ 3
375..	South. P. Oil.	297	291	294	+13
38..	S. O. of Cal..	310	309	311	+ 4
210..	S. O. of N.Y.	217	215	215½	+ ½
2..	S. O. of O....	409½	409½	409½	+ 9½
21..	Vacuum Oil..	217	217	217	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200..	Con Gas.....	3 11-16	3¾	3¾
100..	Union Pacific.	29¼	29¼	29¼

MINING STOCKS.

3,000..	Atlanta	18	18	17½ 18
300..	Boston Mont.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ 9⅛
200..	Braden Cop...	8	8	8 8
100..	Can. C. Corp. w. i.	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16 2 9-16
140..	*Caribou Cob.	68	68	68 68
5,200..	Gold Hill....	9-16	9-16	9-16 9-16
200..	Goldf. Con....	1½	1½	1½ 1½
10..	†Grecne-Can..	32½	32½	32½ 32½
500..	Goldf. Merger	13½	13½	13½ 13½
2,000..	*Keene Wond.	10	10	10 10
550..	Kerr Lake..	4 9-16	4⅝	4 9-16 4⅝
1,000..	*McK.-Lima..	70	70	70 70
100..	*Nevada Hills	34	34	34 34
5,000..	*North Star...	15	15	15 15
500..	Ohio Copper..	6-16	5-16	5-16 5-16
1,500..	*Qro	11	12	11 12
300..	Pacific Smelt.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
900..	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅜
800..	Tono. Ext..	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16 2 11-16
6,750..	*Tono. Merg..	57	57	56 56
900..	*Tono. Mon...	79	79	79 79
800..	*Tono. Jim B..	99c	$1.00	99c $1.00
1,000..	*Tono. Res.E.	17⅛	17½	17½ 17½
1,000..	Tuolumne ...	9-16	9-16	9-16 9-16
1,250..	West E. Con..	85	85	83 84
1,500..	*West E. Ext.	4	4½	4 4½

BONDS.

$2,000..	Can. Pac. 6% notes	104	104	104	104
78,000..	Con. Gas con. 6s	114¼	115	114¼	114⅞

Omitted May 21—
100.. Iron Blos'm. 1 5-16 1 5-16 1 5-16 1 5-16
*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	338	342
American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	14
*American Gas & Electric	45	47
*American Gas & Electric pf	82	84
American Power & Light	46½	49
American Power & Light pf	61	62
American Public Utilities	82	84
American Public Utilities pf	45	50
American W. W. & Electric	71	73
Am. W. W. & Elec. particip'g pf.	6¾	7¾
American W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	20½	21½
Arizona Power Co.	74	75
Arizona Power Co. pf	5½	10
Arizona Power Co. 1st 6s, '35	7	40
Appalachian Power Company	81	87
Appalachian Power Company pf	4	6
Cities Service	15	20
Cities Service pf	86½	88½
Colorado Power Co.	72½	74
Colorado Power Co. pf	15	17
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	59	61
Denver Gas & Electric	80	82
Electric Bond Deposit Co.	91	93
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	67	70
Empire District Electric 5s	98½	100
Empire District Electric pf	75	80
Federal Light & Traction	75	78
Federal Light & Traction pf	19	22
Gas & Electric Securities	67	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	110	120
General Gas & Electric	81	85
General Gas & Electric pf	3	8
Great Western P. 1st 5s, 1946	53	60
Lincoln Gas & Electric	81	90
Mobile Electric 5s, 1946	86	30
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	90	90
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	16	18
Northern States Power	63	63
Northern States Power pf	17	19
*Ozark Power & Water	75	77
Pacific Gas & Electric	30	35
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	41	45
Republic Ry. & Light	81	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	17	19
Southern California Edison	69½	71
Southern California Edison pf	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	14	15
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	68	70
United Light & Rys.	73	76
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74½	77
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	69	70
United Utilities	25	30
Utah Securities	97½	101
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	15½	16½
*Par value $50.	60	61

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¼	16⅜	16¼	17
Atlantic Refining	605	610	605	615
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	142	145	141	144
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	218	219	221	223
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Eureka Pipe Line	50	53	53	56
Galena-Signal Oil	260	265	260	270
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	178	182	178	182
Indiana Pipe Line	142	147	142	147
National Transit	136	140	138	141
New York Transit	38	40	38	40
Northern Pipe Line	275	280	275	280
Ohio Oil	117	121	115	118
Prairie Oil & Gas	170	181	176	178
Solar Refining	437	452	445	450
Southern Pipe Line	300	310	300	310
South Penn Oil	217	220	216	220
S. W. Penn. Pipe	290	295	278	278
Standard Oil. (Cal.)	300	311	305	310
Standard Oil. (Ind.)	450	455	450	455
Standard Oil. (Kan.)	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil. (Ky.)	252	260	264	268
Standard Oil. (Neb.)	335	340	345	340
Standard Oil. (N. J.)	404	407	405	408
Standard Oil. (N. Y.)	214	216	214	216
Standard Oil. (Ohio)	400	410	400	410
Swan & Finch	190	200	190	200
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	45	50	47	52
Waters-Pierce Oil	3200	...	3200	...

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	May 22. Bid.	Asked.	May 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	132	138	132	138
American Cigar pf	98½	100	98½	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	84	80	84
British-Am., new	22¾	23¼	22¾	22½
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacA. & Forbes	195	200	195	200
MacA. & Forbes pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Porto Rican Com. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	150	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	85	87	85	87
United Cigar Stores	87¾	88	87¾	88
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	115	112	115
U. Profit Sharing Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..	March, 1964.	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s..	March, 1963.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s..	May, 1957.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s..	Nov., 1957.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s..	Nov., 1958.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s..	Nov., 1917.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4s..	Mar., 1930-60.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
4s..	March, 1962.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s..	May, 1960.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s..	May, 1959.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s..	Nov., 1958.	98¾	99	99	99⅛
4s..	May, 1957.	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s..	Nov., 1956.	98⅞	99	98⅞	99
4s..	Nov., 1955.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s..	Nov., 1936.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s..	1918-1919	99¾	...	99¾	...
4s..	Nov., 1954-6.	87½	88	87½	88
4s..	May, 1954.	87½	88	87½	88
4s..	1950-1954	87½	88	87½	88

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, May 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	25,713,000
Silver in hand increased	4,104,000
Notes in circulation decreased	52,398,000
Treasury deposits increased	16,137,000
General deposits increased	30,072,000
Bills discounted decreased	65,528,000
Advances increased	1,618,000

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6..	Baltimore Trust....	146	146	146
230..	Con. Power	108½	107¼	107½
10..	Con. Power pf.....	114	114	114
235..	Elkhorn Fuel.....	21	21	21
130..	Fairmont Gas	32¾	32½	32¾
100..	Mon. Val. Trac.....	65	65	65
2,005..	United Rys. & Elec.	28¼	28	28¼

BONDS.

$1,000..	Anacostia & Pot. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000..	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾
400..	A. C. L. of Con. 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000..	E. S. Pt. & C. 4½s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000..	Con. Pow. 4½s.....	98½	98½	98½
3,000..	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s.	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000..	Ga. Sou. & Fla. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,500..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s..	105	105	105
1,000..	Lake Roland 5s....	28	28	28
10,000..	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.	105	105	105
25,000..	U. Rys. & E. 1. 4s.	84	84	84
3,000..	U. Rys. & E. f. 5s.	65¾	65¾	65¾
3,400..	Un. Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s, small....	86¾	86¾	86¾
		88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250..	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30..	Ahmeek	275	275	275
100..	Algomah	90c	90c	90c
30..	Allouez	40¾	40¾	40¾
100..	Arizona Com.....	4¾	4¾	4¾
50..	Butte & Bal.....	27½	27½	27½
2,010..	Butte & Superior...	40½	39¾	40¼
38..	Calumet & Arizona.	66½	66¼	66¾
2..	Calumet & Hecla...	425	425	425
110..	Copper Range	37½	37½	37½
10..	East Butte	11¾	11¼	11½
170..	Granby	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛
14..	Island Creek pf....	85½	85½	85½
5..	Lake	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15..	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾
70..	Mass. Con.	5

SAYS WABASH PLAN HAS MET HOLD-UP

Solicitor Charges That Certain Opposition Does Not Seek to Solve Problems.

HODGE THEN ATTACKS GOULD

Asserts That $22,000,000 in Water Was Put In Stock to Cause a Foreclosure.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—In the course of the hearing on the Wabash reorganization plan before the Missouri Public Service Commission today J. L. Minnis, General Solicitor of the railroad, said, in attacking the opposition: "They don't seek to solve our problem, but they seek to force us to go down in our pockets to satisfy them."

J. Aspinwall Hodge, who appeared in opposition to the reorganization plan, attacked it in a thirty-minute speech.

The making of charges and counter charges began when Mr. Hodge received permission to make his speech. Before he began, Mr. Minnis said:

"I want to explain to this commission what kind of men we are dealing with. If Hodge denies what I say, I will put him on the stand and prove my statements by his testimony.

"We knew at the beginning of this reorganization that we would have the opposition of C. H. Venner and James Pollitz of New York. Notwithstanding Hodge's statement that he represents Pollitz, I tell you he represents Venner. We knew they could find no fault in our plan, but that they would oppose it in the courts. They don't seek to solve our problem, but they seek to force us to go down in our pockets to satisfy them."

Mr. Hodge asked that the statement of Mr. Minnis be stricken from the record, but this request was overruled by Chairman Atkinson. Mr. Hodge then said:

"We oppose the reorganization plan because we feel that we have established in the courts of New York that George Gould and Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman of the Wabash directorate, had a personal obligation to the road of $22,000,000. In 1906 they issued $52,000,000 of securities to take up $30,000,000 of other securities.

"We are stockholders, and as such are entitled to a solvent company in the reorganization. This we will have. We will appear before every Public Service Commission and before every court where there is a hearing on this plan, and there will assert our rights, even by quibbles, if you prefer to call them that."

Further along in his speech, Mr. Hodge said:

"When $22,000,000 of securities were issued in 1906 we protested against that watering of the stock. Mr. Pollitz then charged that the water was put in to bring about a foreclosure, and that has been the result. The trouble with the Wabash always has been that it was overcapitalized—doubly capitalized.

"Securities issued in a reorganization plan should not exceed the physical value of the property. The reorganization plan contemplates securities of $200,000,000 without any showing as to the property's physical value. Are we going to let Wall Street inject water into this stock just because Pierce, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, wants it done? George Gould, after accomplishing the foreclosure of the road, sold all his Wabash stock to the public.

"Nobody has seen this reorganization plan except the Bondholders' Committee and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. When bankers help to reorganize a property they always demand control of that property. To give bonds voting power (as is known to be contemplated in the reorganization plan) would be to place the road in the hands of its creditors, whose interests would be opposed to the public interest."

Mr. Hodge said his clients were willing to pay the $20 per share assessment if what he called a proper plan of reorganization was devised.

Henry Miller, General Manager of the Wabash, gave testimony regarding the condition of the property, and submitted the report of an expert who had gone over the road and fixed its value at $209,000,000 in round numbers. This is the amount of the capitalization proposed in the reorganization plan.

After a long conference, Chairman Atkinson of the Missouri Commission, announced that the evidence would be submitted to the full Illinois commission, and that then a joint hearing by the Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan commissions would be held. After that he said the commission would pass on the reorganization plan.

STERN BROTHERS REPORT.

Gross Business Shows a Big Increase in Their New Store.

Stern Brothers report gross income in the year ended on Jan. 31 of $436,163 and expenses of $314,641, leaving net revenue amounting to $121,522, against $345,679 in the preceding year. This was equivalent to 4.05 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock.

President Louis Stern told shareholders in the annual statement yesterday that the wisdom of removing the store from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street was shown in the fact that from Sept. 1, 1913, the date of removal, to Feb. 1, 1914, the gross business of the corporation increased approximately 25 per cent. and the number of new accounts increased 92 per cent. over 1912. Mr. Stern said that in view of the financial requirements of the broader business he would recommend to the Directors that dividends on the preferred stock be suspended temporarily so as to husband resources.

DIVIDENDS.

Miller-Allaire Co
New York, May 21, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular semi-annual dividend of 3% was declared, payable on demand to stockholders of record on April 30, 1914.
E. E. ALLAIRE, Treasurer.

Electricity from Government Plants

This week's Annalist describes how German States and cities are cheapening the cost of electric current by generating it in huge Government plants. The Annalist's news of public utilities, commerce, mining, agriculture, and labor; its charts and statistical tables, make it America's most useful weekly for business men. Price $4 a year, 10 cents a copy at all newsstands.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales, May 22, 1914	93,782
Same day last year	155,048
Total year to date	33,394,249
Same period last year	35,197,387
Average closing price 50 bonds, with day's net change	68.78 +.06
Same day last year	70.52 —.12

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	79.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	64.95	May 1
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28¼	800	Alaska Gold Mines	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
72¼	72⅝	5,000	Amalgamated Cop	72⅛	72½	72⅛	72⅝	+⅜
22	22½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	22	22	22	22	—
27⅛	27⅜	800	Am. Can	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	—
89½	90⅛	100	Am. Can pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+⅛
50¼	50⅝	200	Am. Car & Fdry	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+⅛
64⅝	66	100	Am. Cities pf	64½	64½	64⅛	64⅛	+½
84	86	50	Am. Coal Products	84	84	84	84	—
41¼	42¾	125	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	—¾
31	31½	10	Am. Ice Securities	31	31	31	31	—
63½	64	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64	64	64	64	+⅜
100½	101¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—
121⅜	122½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	—⅜
224½	230	300	Am. Tobacco	228	228	225	228	+3
106½	108	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	107	107	—
32	32¼	1,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	—
95¼	95½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼	—⅛
99¾	100¼	20	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99½	99¾	99½	99½	—
121½	123	100	Atlantic Coast Line	123	122	122	122	—1
47⅜	48	100	Baldwin Loco	48	48	48	48	—⅜
108½	109	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	—
91⅛	92	900	Baltimore & Ohio	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	—¾
41¼	41⅝	200	Bethlehem Steel	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	—
92⅜	92⅝	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	92⅛	92½	92⅛	92⅜	—
57½	59	200	California Pet. pf	58⅛	58½	58⅛	58¾	—1
193¼	193¾	1,400	Canadian Pacific	193⅛	193⅝	192⅞	193⅝	+¼
35¼	35⅝	500	Central Leather Co	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+⅜
106	107½	2	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	106	106	106	106	—
52¼	52½	5,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¾	+1⅛
100½	101½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100⅜	100¾	100¼	100¾	—
130½	132½	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	130½	130¾	130½	130⅝	—¼
41¼	41½	1,200	Chino Copper	41¼	41⅜	41	41⅜	—⅛
40	42	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	40¼	40½	40¼	40¾	+2
127⅜	127¾	200	Consolidated Gas	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝	+⅛
8⅞	9	500	Corn Products Ref	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
64⅜	65¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65	65	65	65	+⅞
28⅛	28⅝	700	Erie	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
109	110½	105	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	—
146¾	147½	200	General Electric	147	147	147	147	—
83⅜	84	100	General Motors	83⅛	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	+⅛
93½	93⅝	200	General Motors pf	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+⅛
25⅜	25¼	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
123⅞	124	600	Great Northern pf	123⅞	123⅞	123⅜	123⅞	+⅛
54	54¼	100	Guggenheim Explor	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+⅛
14¼	14½	100	Inter.-Met.v. tr. cfs	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
61⅜	62⅛	100	Inter.-Met. pf	62	62	62	62	+⅛
26⅞	26⅞	100	Kan. City Southern	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—
138¾	138⅞	2,300	Lehigh Valley	138	139½	138⅝	138⅞	+⅛
68¾	68¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68¼	68¼	68½	68½	+⅛
98	100	100	May. Dept. St. pf	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	+⅛
22	22⅛	200	Miami Copper	22	22	22	22	—⅛
12¾	14	210	Minn. & St. Louis	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12½	—
123	124½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	—
35½	41½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	40½	40½	40	40	—1½
16⅜	16½	5,800	Missouri Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	—⅛
14⅜	14½	20	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14½	14½	14½	—
92⅞	93	700	N. Y. Central	92⅜	93	92⅜	93	—
67⅜	67⅞	2,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	68¼	66⅞	67⅞	+⅜
26½	27	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	26¼	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅛
26⅛	30	100	Norfolk Southern	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	+⅛
76½	77¼	100	North American	77	77	77	77	+⅛
110¼	110⅝	800	Northern Pacific	110¼	110½	110	110½	+⅛
111⅜	111⅝	800	Penn. R. R	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	—
88	89	700	Pitts. Coal pf	88½	88½	88	88	—
42½	43	200	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	43	43	—⅛
21¼	21⅜	2,050	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21¼	21	21	—⅛
165⅞	165⅞	14,100	Reading	165½	166	165⅜	165⅞	+⅜
23	24	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅝	25	22⅞	23	+1
87	87½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1
2⅞	3	200	Rock Island Co	3	3	3	3	—⅛
4⅝	4⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
12¼	12⅝	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	12¼	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+⅛
30½	32	500	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	31⅜	31½	31⅛	31½	+1⅛
54	54½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	54	54	54	54	—
28	30	50	S.-S. S. & I. Co	30	30	30	30	—
84	90	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	—1½
92⅜	92⅞	3,650	Southern Pacific	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	—
79	80	20	So. Railway pf. ext	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	—
38	39	210	Standard Milling	39	39	38⅝	38⅞	—⅛
64	65⅜	100	Standard Mill. pf	65	65	65	65	—⅛
32½	34	100	Studebaker Co	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅛
34⅜	35	710	Tennessee Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
5¼	5½	100	Union Bag & P. Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
156⅞	157	4,300	Union Pacific	156⅝	157	156⅜	157	+⅛
83¾	84	100	Union Pacific pf	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	—
61⅞	62	18,700	U. S. Steel	61⅝	62	61⅜	62	+⅝
109⅜	110	160	U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	—
57⅛	57¼	800	Utah Copper	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57¼	+⅜
99	102	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+⅛
⅞	1	400	Wabash	1	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
3⅛	3¼	1,400	Wabash pf	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
19	19½	450	Western Maryland	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
61½	62	40	Western Union Tel	62	62	62	62	+⅛
76¼	76⅞	2,000	Westingh. E. & M	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	97	97½
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101¾
6s, c, 1918	101¾	102
4s, r, 1925	109	110½
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	.. 97	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.
Adams Ex.	97¾	103
Allis-Chal.	9¾	11¾
Do pf	43½	45
Am Ag C.	52	54½
Do pf	94½	96
Am B Sug pf	70	73½
A B S & F	87	90
Do pf	135	138½
A C & F pf	117¾	117⅝
Am Coal	83	100
Am C Pr pf	105	107
Am Cot Oil pf	..	93
Am Exp	103	105
A H & L pf	20	21½
Am Lin	9¾	10¼
Do pf	27	30
Am Loc	122	125
Do pf	98¼	100
Am Malt	6½	7¼
Do pf	42	46
A S pf B	81¼	82½
Am Snuff	162	165
Do pf	104	106
Am St Fd	31	32¼
Am S Ref	105	105½
Do pf	113	113½
A T & C	57½	60
Am Wool	14	18
Do pf	76	77
Am Wr Pa pf	12	14
Assets R	15	16
B & O pf	80¾	81½
Batop M	¾	1
Beth S pf	85	88
Br Sh Co	45	50
Do pf	89	91
B U G	125½	127½
Bruns Ter	6	7½
B. R & P	105	113½
Do pf	116¾	135
Butte Co	27	29½
Calif Pet	20¾	21⅛
Canada So	57	..
Case (J I) pf	82	90
Cent L pf	100	100¾
C R R of N J	300	325
Do pf	13	..
Chi Gt W	13	13½
Do pf	84¾	84⅝
C. I. & L. pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	135	140
C & N W pf	175	180
Chi. St P. M & Om.	125	130
Do pf	135	145
C. C. C & St L	30	35
Do pf	52½	55
Cluett-P	66	68
Do pf	101¾	103
Col F & I	27½	28
Do pf	125	130
Col & So	22¾	23
Do 1st pf	93	98
Crex Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S	..	30
Do pf	..	84
D & G pf	92¾	94¾
Del & Hud	151	153½
D, L & W	397	400
D & R G	11	13
Do pf	19½	22
D M & Ir	8	..
Do pf	9	..
Det Ed	112½	114
Det & M	55	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U Ry	..	71
Dist Sec	14	15
D. S. S. & A	4	5
Do pf	8	11
Du P de N pf	..	85
Erie 1st pf	43¼	44
Do 2d pf	36	37¾
F M & S pf	8	15
Dg pf, ex div	32¼	37
Gen Ch	160	170
G'drich (B F) Co pf	87	90
Gt N Ore ctfs	31¼	33
Hav E R L & P pf	..	96
Helme (G W) Co	150	170
Do pf	108½	117
Hock Val	..	126
Homest'ke	116	120
Ill Cent	110	112
Inger-R	110	..
Do pf	..	92
Insp C C	16¾	17
Int Agric	5	8¾
Do pf	15	25
Int Harv	105¾	106
Do pf	116¾	..
Int H Cor	104	104¾
Do pf	115½	..
Int Paper	9	11¼
Do pf	35½	36½
Int St P	5	7
Do pf	..	19¾
Iowa Cent	5	7
Do pf	13	19
K C, Ft S & M pf	78	77
Kayser (J) & Co	90	95
Do 1st pf	109	110½
K & D M	4	6
Do pf	38	..
Kresge(SS) Co	95	99
Do pf	102	110
Lack Steel	31	36
Lacl Gas	96½	97½
L E & W	5	8
Do pf	15	18
Ligg & M	218	220
Do pf	116	117½
Long Isl'd	28	34
L-W Bis	30	34
Do 1st pf	102	103
Lorill Co	170	175
Do pf	113	114
Louis & N	136	137
M'kay Cos	80	85
Man Elev	130½	131½
M Dep Sts	57½	60
Mer Mar	2¾	2¾
Do pf	8¾	9
Mex Pet	61½	62
Do pf	73½	88
Mich Cent	..	100
M & St L pf	28	32
M S P & S S M pf	137	143
Do 1 l	78¾	82½
M, K & T	16¾	17
M K T 1st pf	102½	..
M Wd pf	108	116
Mon Pow	47⅝	47¾
Do pf	102½	103¼
N, C & St L	135	140½
Nat Bis	128	132
Do pf	122¼	123¼
Nat Enam	10¼	10½
Do pf	86	90
Nat Lead	45	48¾
Do pf, ex div	106½	108¼
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	26	34
Do 2d pf	10	11¼
N O, M & C pf	..	..
N Y A B	66	67
N Y, C & St L	36	45
Do 1st pf	92	100
Do 2d pf	66	75
N Y Dock	5	20
Do pf	..	26
Norf & W	104½	105
Do pf	89½	90½
N O T & Light	58	66
Ont Min	2¾	2½
Pabst B pf	98	102
Pac Coast	75	90
Do 1st pf	80	95
Do 2d pf	80	90
Pac Mail	23	24
P T & T	36	37½
Do pf	88	90¾
Peo G, C	121	121½
Peo & E	5	10
Pett-Mull	20	27
Do 1st pf	..	99
Phelps-D	179	..
Phila Co	80	85
Do 6 p c pf	84	90
P, C, C & St L	93	100
Pitts Coal	19½	21
Pitts S pf	83	87
P S C pf	102	102½
Pub Serv	112	113½
P'man Co	154½	155½
Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Do pf	2½	2¾
R R Sec I stk c	..	78
Ry St Spr	28	29
Do pf	90	98
Rdg 1st pf	89	90
Do 2d pf	88¼	90
St L & S Fran	3	8¾
Do 1st pf	10	15
Do 2d pf	5	6
St L & S F, C & E ctfs	3	10
Do pf cts	20	35
St L S W	22½	25
Do pf	..	59
Seab A L	18¾	19¾
Sears-R	183½	185¼
Do pf	123½	125
So P R S	20	..
Do pf	80	100
So Ry	24¾	24½
S R, M & Q ctfs	73	85
Studeb Co	88¾	90
Do pf	88¾	90
Texas Co	139½	141
Texas Pac	14½	15½
T P L Tr	98	105
Third Av	41⅝	42
T. St L & West	7	10
Do pf	13	16
T C R T	105	107½
Do pf	125¼	..
Und Type	75	80
Do pf	107½	115
U B & P pf	20	21¾
Un Cig M	46¼	48
Do pf, ex div	100¾	103
Un Dr G	80	85
Do pf	95	100
U Rys In	13	17
Do pf	42	43½
U S C I P	6¼	11
Do pf	37	39
U S Exp	76½	78
U S I	15	30
Do pf	81	84
U S R & I	59	61
U S Rub	58	58½
Do 1st pf	102	103
Do 2d pf	70	87
Vand R R	85	105
Va-Car Ch	28½	28¾
Va I, C & Coke	40	42
Va R & P	40	50
Do pf	94¼	..
Vul Det	6	11
Do pf	21	35
W Exp	89½	92
W Md pf	31	50
W E & M 1st pf	122	140
Weym-B	215	300
Do pf	110	120
W & L E	3½	4
Do 1st pf	14	17
Do 2d pf	5	8
Wks Cent	41	42
W'wth (F W)	96½	97¾
Do pf	116½	117¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the second week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$901,518 + $10,490
Twenty-three roads	10,462,345—1,419,893
Twenty-seven roads	11,363,863—1,409,394

LEHIGH VALLEY for April—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$337,223	$130,115	$207,108
Net after exp.	228,259	122,895	205,364
Bal. after int.	299,068	122,895	176,198
Surr. aft. divs.	82,759	35,900	97,859
12 mos. gross	3,076,961	1,371,616	1,705,345
Net after exp.	2,283,098	1,304,310	1,678,788
Bal. after int.	2,743,369	1,304,310	1,439,050
Bal. after pf. divs.	1,541,123	642,784	896,894
Sur. after com. divs.	894,788	362,126	582,673
Total accumulated surplus April 30,			$2,626,868.

ILLINOIS TRACTION for three months ended March 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	2,962,107	1,895,952	168,155
Net aft. taxes	857,538	781,830	75,708
Sur. aft. chgs.	293,102	281,681	11,421
Bal. after pf. divs.	188,070	184,355	1,715
12 mos. gross	8,114,252	7,516,169	598,083
Net aft. taxes	3,410,469	3,121,930	288,539
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,273,643	1,133,197	140,446
Bal. after pf. divs.	857,564	770,698	86,871

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for April—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	266,078	258,919	7,159
Net	114,270	107,503	6,767
Sur. aft. chgs.	53,283	46,031	7,252
Gross, 4 mos	1,025,023	1,022,232	791
Net	459,933	464,985	*5,052
Sur. aft. chgs.	222,841	229,117	*6,276

*Decrease.

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER AND ELECTRIC for April—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	53,344	42,513	10,831
Net aft. taxes	29,657	19,782	9,905
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,852	10,657	7,205
Gross, 12 mos.	605,272	477,371	127,901
Net aft. taxes	329,846	247,459	82,387
Sur. aft. chgs.	187,946	137,959	49,987

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT subsidiary companies for April—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	253,728	229,716	24,011
Net aft. taxes	110,972	84,478	26,494
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,901	38,595	25,306
Gross, 12 mos.	3,006,881	2,779,612	287,269
Net aft. taxes	1,216,698	1,097,523	118,584
Sur. aft. chgs.	685,074	562,148	122,925

UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the year ended April 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	3,440,600	3,659,208	3,942,761
Int., dep., &c.	880,678	840,300	835,319
Balance	2,558,961	2,718,503	2,507,445
Gen. and corp. expenses	538,893	540,441	574,271
Net income	1,919,068	2,078,062	1,933,172
Int. on deb	596,500	596,500	596,500
Surplus	1,322,568	1,481,562	1,336,672
Dividends	807,140	808,140	806,140
Surplus	514,396	673,422	528,532

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$578,620	$14,000,319	$282,874,836
Int. rec'd. ord.	985,502	15,571,503	273,219,592
Cor. & in.tax	222,133	1,927,996	8,539,431
Miscel'ous	265,805	3,790,922	47,230,613
Total rcts.	2,452,060	$34,290,742	$611,864,484
Expend'tures	1,690,767	42,830,513	661,788,734
Surplus	562,293		
Deficit		4,059,771	49,917,899

BANKERS WRANGLE AT RESERVE MEETING

Representatives of Small Concerns Object to Head of State Association as Chairman.

FEARED A "FRAME-UP"

Committees Named by Medium-Sized and Small Banks to Confer on Directors of New Institution.

Separate conferences of the medium-sized and the small banks that are members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were held at the Clearing House yesterday, and each appointed a committee to confer among themselves and with a similar committee appointed at the meeting of big banks on Tuesday, with a view to agreeing on the six men who shall be elected Directors of the new institution. The three wings of this nominating committee will have a joint session at the Clearing House on next Tuesday afternoon.

The three groups of member banks have been defined by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, as prescribed by law, and have no reference to geographical considerations. The first group consists of banks having each a capital and surplus of $190,000 or more; the second group, of less than $190,000 but more than $70,000, and the third group, of $70,000 or less.

Mortimer C. Elliott, Secretary of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, was present at both of the meetings yesterday and explained the system of election of Directors provided by the Federal Reserve act.

Country Bankers Suspicious.

The country bankers scented a cut-and-dried programme from the start. At the meeting of the big banks on Tuesday the eight members of the Nominating Committee were named in the resolution offered by William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, which provided for its appointment and his selections were ratified without opposition. The business of that meeting was concluded in about fifteen minutes. At the meeting of the medium-sized banks yesterday morning, Mr. Treman, who was chosen Chairman, was authorized to appoint a committee of eight which should select the Nominating Committee of eight, the men so selected being subject to ratification by the meeting.

Even this plan, however, wasn't sufficiently democratic to suit the representatives of the small banks. The indirect part played in it by Mr. Treman was, in fact, the chief reason why his election as Chairman of the afternoon meeting was contested. Another reason was that some of the bankers had understood him to say that he had been asked to preside by Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, by which all the conferences were called. Still another reason was that Mr. Treman's bank, the Tompkins County National, is not in the third group. It is not in the second group, either, but that point was not brought up at the meeting of medium-sized banks. It is in the first group, that of large banks.

The trouble at the afternoon meeting started almost as soon as Mr. Wiggin had called it to order and asked for nominations for Chairman. Mr. Treman was nominated promptly, but instead of a unanimous election following, another delegate jumped up and nominated B. G. Higley of Hudson Falls. Mr. Wiggin took a viva voce vote and declared Mr. Treman elected. William J. Henry, Secretary of the New York State Bankers' Association, who had served as Secretary of the morning meeting, was called on to act as Secretary without objection.

Mr. Treman, on taking the chair, said he had no desire to serve if there was any substantial opposition to him, and he asked that the meeting vote over again, in the meantime asking Secretary Henry to take the chair.

Charles W. Williamson, Jr., of Salem, Mr. Higley and several others declared that they didn't want the meeting run by the Bankers' Association or anybody else and that they proposed to choose their own Chairman. Mr. Henry took a standing vote and Mr. Treman was again elected, with 17 votes to 13 for Mr. Higley.

Still the insurgents were not satisfied. Mr. Williamson argued long and eloquently that a majority of four did not indicate such a preponderance of sentiment as Mr. Treman had intimated was essential to his consenting to serve. Mr. Henry protested that there was "no frame-up" and that it was not true that Mr. Treman had been selected by Mr. Wiggin.

"I really don't believe it is cut-and dried," said Mr. Williamson, "but I don't believe in taking any chances. We don't take any in the banking field; why should we here?"

The debate started up all over again and Mr. Higley called on Secretary Elliott of the Organization Committee to say whether or not the meeting should select its own Chairman. Mr. Elliott, while disclaiming any official connection with the meeting, at which he was a visitor, thought the proposal as stated incontestable. After the discussion had run on for twenty minutes Mr. Henry announced that he would take another vote.

This again resulted in the election of Mr. Treman, this time by a vote of 20 to 12. Mr. Henry retired from the chair. Mr. Treman got up and than

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A shallow barometric depression has moved from the region of the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence Valley, and it was attended by showers during the last twenty-four hours in these regions and the Upper Ohio Valley.

Another disturbance central over the west plateau region has caused scattered rains in the Rocky Mountain region, the plains States, and on the Pacific Coast. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperatures are considerably lower in the region of the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast, and they have risen in the middle Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday throughout the South, the great central valleys, and the lake region. Over the Rocky Mountain and plateau region and the plains States, the weather will be unsettled Saturday and Sunday, with probably some showers and thunderstorms.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Saturday in the interior of New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and will change little elsewhere during Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat lower temperature Saturday. Sunday fair; moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler in interior Massachusetts and Connecticut. Sunday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler interior. Sunday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	56	72	4 P. M.	72	84
6 A. M.	56	57	6 P. M.	68	82
9 A. M.	59	68	9 P. M.	67	70
12 M.	66	81	11 P. M.	66	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 6 A. M. Highest, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:40	215 Bowery; Max Gershaft	Slight
2:45	201 W. 101 St.; Bryant Estate	Slight
7:25	36 E. 21 St.; R. B. Lutes	Slight
8:05	S. cor. 126 St. and Morningside Av.; not given	Slight
8:15	238 W. 126 St.; Annie Davis	Slight
10:10	100 W. 103 St.; L. Abrams	Slight
11:45	1,944 3 Av.; Bridget Leonard	Slight
P. M.		
1:00	233 W. 143 St.; Mrs. Hayman	Slight
1:25	861 E. 10 St.; Chas. Bates	Slight
1:40	17 E. 115 St.; Chas. Schneider	Slight
3:05	246 E. 129 St.; Thos. Bevers	Slight
3:40	2,099 3 Av.; H. Anderson	Slight
4:15	20 Rutgers Place; not given	$25
4:30	505 Home St.; Jacob Cashman	Slight
5:20	261 W. 93 St.; S. Schwartz	$500
6:05	N. e. cor. Grove & W. 4 St.; Western Electric Co.	Slight
6:20	106 E. 14 St.; Luchow Restau't.	Slight
6:30	20-198 Chambers St.; not given	$5
7:00	12 W. 132 St.; Irene Blaskett	Slight
7:05	23 Cliff St.; G. A. Mayer	Slight
7:20	85 E. 110 St.; Nathan Dipply	Slight
7:20	238 E. 46 St.; Edward Katz	Slight
7:20	383 Perry St.; not given	Slight
7:25	342 W. 21 St.; Catharine Lunney	Slight
7:35	1,599 Washington Av.; J. Cohen	Slight
7:45	Longfellow Av. and Aldus St.; W. Simpson	$5,000
8:05	118 Ludlow St.; Samuel Losburg	$25
8:30	282 Monroe St.; not given	Slight
8:45	76 Lewis St.; Max Schwartz	$25
8:50	1,656 Madison Av.; S. Berks	Slight
9:00	426 E. 125 St.; Herman	$25
9:20	236 Madison St.; Michael Cohen	Slight
9:30	10½ Pitt St.; Fannie Krager	Slight
9:30	19 W. 111 St.; Morris Greenwald	$25
10:00	62 E. 54 St.; M. Hamlin	Slight
11:45	61 Mangin St.; Max Kirschenbaum	Slight
11:50	59 E. Houston St.; R. Mariano	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Capt. H. S. Howland and 2d Lt. F. S. Regan, 16 Inf., before retiring board at San Francisco for examination.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. F. T. Evans, the Monaghan and Command 2 Div. Torpedo Flotilla, Atl. Fleet, to command Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atl. Fleet, on board the Panther.

Lt. J. J. Hannigan, to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Gh. Gun. W. J. Foley, the Mississippi, to orders.

Gun T. T. Nylund, Rec. Ship, N. Y., to the Mississippi.

Marine Corps.

Capt. F. C. Ianden, recruiting duty, Phila., to marine barracks, Phila.

Lt. Col. C. P. Porter, retired, died at the Nav. Hosp., Wash'n, D. C., May 20.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Castine at Monte Christi; Annapolis at Santa Rosalia, Lower California; Salich at N. Y. Navy Yard; Nanshan at Mazatlan; Hull at La Paz; Cummings at Galveston; Vicksburg at San Diego; Salem at Puerto Mexico, and the Morro Castle (chartered) at New York City.

Sailed—Saturn, Mazatlan for San Francisco; Lawrence and Stewart, Mazatlan for Topolobampo; Raleigh, Manzanillo for Las Penas, Mex.; Chester, Puerto Mexico for Vera Cruz; Trippe, Vera Cruz for Galveston via Tampico; Monterey, (chartered,) Vera Cruz for Tampico and Puerto Mexico, thence New Orleans and New York; Burrows, Vera Cruz for Tampico.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Atl. Fleet, transferred from the Arkansas to the Wyoming.

The Naval Academy practice squadron to consist of the Missouri (flagship,) Idaho, and Illinois.

The Prairie, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers—Lts. C. T. Rosell, 5 Insp. Dist. to 31 prect.; E. F. Howe, 5 Insp. Dist. to 35 prect.; Patrol. J. D. Reilly, 39 to 65. From prects. indicated to Marine Div.: J. W. Hillbert, 2; R. L. Lombard, 16; Jas. Hughes, 42; E. S. Wilson, 65; A. D. Stewart, 39; Casimere Kunz, 42.

Assignments—Patrol. J. D. Reilly, 65, to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments—Lt. M. J. Hernansky, 172, to Det. Div. for 10 days; Sergt. H. E. Bruckman, 42, to Det. Div. for 10 days; Act. Det. Sergts., (first grade,) Jas. Digilio and H. L. Quick, Det. Div., to Dist. Atty.'s Office for 5 days; Patrol. J. C. Caspers, 39, to 5 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Joseph Smyth, Jr., Traf. Div. A, to Com'rs Office for 10 days. To Det. Div.: Joseph Hemley, 1, and I. E. Ettinger, 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; C. B. Koerbacher, 17, for 5 days; David Gordon, 18, for 10 days; P. D. Keneally, 39, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s Office, New York; G. H. Cole, 99, and Christian R. Wackerly, 167, for 5 days; E. J. McNamee, 145, and E. E. Savage, 162, for 10 days. To Manhattan Headquarters: Act. Det. Sergts., (first grade,) H. C. Mugge, 2, and J. F. Toner and J. T. Gaynor, 37, for 10 days; Act. Det. Sergt., (second grade,) O. E. Wagner, 61, for 5 days.

Discontinued—Patrol. E. S. Wilson, 65, to mounted duty.

Leaves of absence without pay—Patrol. Bernard J. Mallon, 15, 40 days; D. J. Martin, 31, 30 days; Frederick Behrens, 167, 60 days.

Fire Department.

Reinstated: J. J. Lyons as 4 grade fireman, $1,000 a yr., and assigned to Eng. 58.

Trials: Thos. Leonard, Eng. 157, absent, no leave, 1 day; intoxicated, 2 days.

Dismissed from the department: M. J. Kafley, Eng. 152, absent, no leave—several charges.

Leaves without pay; Louis Jordon, Eng. 286, for 12 hours; C. F. Frothinghame, Eng. 11, 12 hours; Lieut. J. V. Stapleton, Eng. 27, 12 hours.

Commanding officers' attention is called to these orders, issued in January, 1913:

General Order No. 6—"Officers in command at fires will be held accountable for the protection of property at fires as long as the premises are under the control of the Fire Department, and will see to it that such property is turned over intact to the Fire Patrol when the Fire Patrol succeeds the Fire Department as custodian of said property."

General Order No. 7—"Chief and commanding officers in forwarding reports of operations at fires, will state in the column of 'remarks' the name of the officer of the Insurance Patrol or Police Department left in charge of the premises.'

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Bankruptcy motion—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M.

In re Cafe Raub.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M.

Senft, as Trustee<White.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—DECISIONS.

Hon. S. Williams, applt., vs. Otto Giebelhausen et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Gerard A. Lee, respt., vs. Julian M. Gerard, impleaded, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to deft. to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Joseph J. A. Mackey, applt., vs. Peter J. Dooling, rspt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Bertha Bohling, respt., vs. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Same, respt., vs. same, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alois Ray et al., respts., vs. Maria A. O'Brien, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Egan, plff., vs. Pearson Publishing Co., deft.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plff. on verdict, with costs.

People, &c., respt., vs. Joseph E. Reid, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

People, &c., respt., vs. Max Adler and Herman Lipsky, appits.—Judgment and orders affirmed.

Lillian B. Shuman, respt., vs. George H. Shuman, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Agnes Thompson as admx., &c., respt., vs. Levering & Carrigues Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Lena Orkoff, an infant, &c., appit., vs. Jacob Tim, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. John F. Stanton, rel., vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Comm'r., &c., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

William C. Stemmerman, respt., vs. William Kelly, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph A. Didier, appit., vs. Frank C. Clark, respt.—Judgment affairmed, with costs.

Marion C. Schaffer, respt., vs. Charles A. Miller, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Francis D. Langstroth, respt., vs. J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of the Referee.

Freda Kleinman, an infant, &c., respt., vs. C. N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs.

A. Sanford Adler, respt., vs. Charles S. Furst, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mary E. Schiffer as admx., &c., appit., vs. N. Y. Yacht, Launch and Engine Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., respt., vs. Musical Courier Co., et al, appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defts. to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

The State Bank, appit., vs. Jacob Jacobowitz, et al. dfts., Archibald H. Whan as receiver, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John A. Young, respt., vs. Archibald S. White, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Kraus-Baum Company, respt., vs. Moses Housman, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Huguenot Trust Co., respt., vs. Robert D. Ireland, impld., &c., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., appits., vs. Catherine H. B. Smith, impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed, without costs and motion to resettle order of April 8, 1914, granted to extent stated in order.

Grace Phillips, appit., vs. Andrew Phillips, respt.—Order affirmed.

People ex rel. Otto H. Schultze, appit., vs. Israel L. Feinberg, et al, individually and as Coroners, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Hannah Loszynsky, et al, respts., vs. Virginia P. Lawrence as exx., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Mary Metzger as admx., &c., respt., vs. Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Co., appit.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of James B. Hammond, decd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Robert I. Curran, respt., vs. August Oppenheimer, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John B. Malatesta, respt., vs. Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ewan Justice, appit., vs. Julia T. Justice, respt.—Order reversed and motion granted.

Louis Rosenthal, plff., vs. Max Bimstein, deft. Security Bank of N. Y., intervenor, appit. Chas. L. Crendall, rec'r, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, on the authority of Abrahams vs. Bonike, 155 App. Div., 525.

William J. Bryan, respt., vs. Richard Reeves & Son, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People vs. Frank S. Lyle.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

The People vs. Abramo Poce.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

The People vs. Rudolph Zilbert.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

The J. A. Brennan Drilling Co. vs. John H. Winder.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

William W. Farley, as State Comm'r., &c., vs. liquors seized at 195 Hester Street. Francesco Bernardoni, appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

William P. McCormick vs. Frank H. Tyler as sole exr. &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

George M. Coffin vs. William S. Tevis. Thomas D. Rambaut vs. same.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied without costs.

Bernard Cowen vs. Sophie Bernard et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Bessie W. Fairchild vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs.

Felix Salomon et al. vs. Cornelius Kahlon.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Henry Prince vs. Ely J. Reiser.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Gomer Absalom vs. New York Edison Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Gershon Falk vs. Nassau Ferry Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Walter C. Burr et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

John T. Martin vs. Jacob F. Oberle et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

John C. Stinner vs. Union Ry. of N. Y. C.—Application granted.

Nassau Hotel Co., vs. Barnett & Barse Corporation, impld.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Theresa Senior, an infant, &c. vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Ass'n.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Thelle vs. United Gas & Electric Corp'n.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Thelle vs. Samuel J. Dill.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frank Duke vs. American Museum of Natural History.—Motion granted.

Herman Finkelstein vs. Isadore Punlo.—Motion granted.

Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Co. vs. David F. Broderick, impld., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Theresa M. Donnelly as ancillary excx. vs. H. C. and A. I. Piercy Contracting Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Huguenot Trust Co. vs. Robert D. Ireland, impld., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lee A. Ochs vs. Albert H. Woods.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted.

People, &c., vs. Angelo Sylvestro.—Motion granted on condition that appel't comply with terms stated in order.

In re Manhattan Ry. Co. re 9th Ave. additional tracks and facilities.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

In re Leo Lorner, an attorney.—Referee's report confirmed.

In re Emanuel A. Eichner, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred.

In re Holmes Jones, an attorney.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—Will for probate—Richard F. Handy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Met Sav Bank<Levine—David B Simpson. Hollister<Hollister—Alex R Gulick. Fuhrer<Fuhrer—Chas H Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Rives<Pulitzer—Phoenix Ingraham. Matter of Travert—Thomas L Hurley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Sarah C. Hadden<Julia W Porges—Jay Fitzpatrick.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Garrison< Martin—Jos. P. McGowan. Scheyer<Felter—Chas. L. Cohn. Roth<Dahlgren—Julia A. Gainley.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Strobe<Arnold—Jos. Rosenberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. American Brass & Copper Co.<Albert F. Blanchard—Michael S. Marks.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ADAMS, AMBROSE, (Nov. 6, 1913;) net estate, $29,228; 510 E. 86 St., $18,000; 721 Prospect Av., Bronx, $8,000; bank, $4,163; personal, $117.

BOTE, META, (March 7, 1914;) net estate, $7,734; mtges., &c., $5,892.

BOYLE, MARY, (Aug. 30, 1894;) net estate, $6,568; suspended remainder in life estate, $6,959.

CASSIDY, JOHN J., (May 9, 1913;) net estate, $13,495; bank, $15,702; check, $95; notes, $204; saloon business at 74 St. and 3 Av., $1,150.

COHEN, JACOB, (March 12, 1913;) net estate, $62,559; 315 E. 74 St., $17,000, (mtge., $14,023;) 235 E. 82 St., $23,000, (mtge., $5,070;) 231 E. 81 St., $17,000; 224 E. 80 St., $26,000; total realty, $57,905; bank, $6,295; clothing, $10; furniture, $50; cash, $202.

DONALD, ALICE, (Feb. 9, 1908;) net estate, $7,294; bank, $8,962.

GOLDBERG, SIMON L., (April 18, 1913;) net estate, $55,584; 316-320 E. 50 St., $70,500, (mtge., $66,500;) 226 E. 55 St., $50,000, (mtge., 42,677;) 500 W. 112 St., $127,000, (mtge., $102,250;) total realty, less dower, $31,047; bank, $5,352; bonds and mtges., $17,735; insurance, $5,000; personal, $252.

HAMBURGER, MAX, (July 23, 1913;) net estate, $13,033; bank, $12,611; mtge., $3,008.

HAZEN, JAMES R., (Nov. 14, 1913;) net estate, $20,436; house and lot in B'klyn, $10,500, (mtge., $5,346;) bank, $4,880; jewelry, $75; stocks and bonds, $22,628; bonds, $500 At., Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines; stocks, 10 shares Wabash com., 20 Mo., K. & T. Ry. Co., 10 Mo. Pac. com., 10 U. S. Steel com., 120 Cons. Gas Co. com., 24 Chic. Gt. Western Co. com., 40 Am. Hide & Leather Co., 10 Lincoln Safe Dep. Co., 2 Citizens' Cent. Nat'l Bank, 10 Virg.-Carolina Chem. Co., 50 Am. Writing Paper pf., 200 Cons. Ariz. Smelting Co., 13 At. Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines, 2,800 San Toy Mining Co.; insurance, $1,000; salary and commission due, $703.

JACOBSEN, LEAH, (April 8, 1913;) net estate, $2,287; 75 Market St., $21,000, (mtgs. $18,109;) bank, $705; housefurnishing business at 91 Bayard St., $300.

McMATH, ANN, (Oct. 29, 1912;) net estate, $2,348; lot in Milford St., B'klyn, $400; bank, $5,569; insurance and personal, $299.

RAFEL, SARA, (Aug. 19, 1913;) net estate, $30,304; 1,048-1,054 Boston Road, Bronx, $30,000; bank, $5,066; personal, $1,410; stock, $1,877; 1 share So. Pacific, 3 N. Y. Cent., 5 D., L. & W. Co., 1 D., L. & W. Coal Co.

SCHWARTZ, LOUIS L., (Oct. 6, 1910;) net estate, $17,678; bank, $105; insurance, $17,787; household and personal, $806; stocks, $641; merchant tailoring bus. at 198 B'way, $2,050.

SIEMAN, META, (Jan. 1, 1914;) net estate, $5,277; bank, $5,851.

SPREEMAN, HENRY, (June 2, 1898;) gross taxable estate in N. Y. consists of premises at 18 First St., $8,000.

STIEFEL, LEONORA, (June 4, 1913;) net estate, $12,203; bank, $11,768; jewelry, $1,075.

SULLIVAN, JAMES J., (March 9, 1908;) net N. Y. estate, $1,000; 15 shares Western Gas Co. stock, $1,500.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Chief Examiner Ireland has notified the Municipal Civil Service Commission that the following promotion examinations have been completed: Rodman, Grade B, President's office, Queens; rodman, Grade C, in the offices of the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens, and the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; fourth grade bookkeeper in the Fire, Bridges, Education, and Finance Departments; fourth grade tabulator in the Health Department; fourth grade financial clerk and fourth grade examiner in the Finance Department, and fourth grade examiner of claims in the Education Department.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces for June 23 an open competitive examination for automobile driver, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Post Office, Brooklyn, at entrance salaries of $720 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Each appointee will be employed in driving a gasoline automobile for the delivery of Parcel Post packages and the collection of mail, and will be required to make minor repairs and adjustments to the machines. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. At least six months' experience in driving gasoline automobiles, and ability to make minor repairs and adjustments to such machines, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell announces the following eligible list of Principals of kindergarten in the vacation playgrounds for 1914:

Elizabeth Egan, 416 East 150th Street, 100; Susan Farrell, 6 East 130th Street, Bronx, 100; Katherine O'Connor, 51 Jay Street, Albany, N. Y., 100; Ada E. Tompkins, 331 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, 98; Clara M. Williams, 571 West 161st Street, 100; Elizabeth Leggett, 2,862 Briggs Avenue, Bronx, 99.33; Minnie C. Van Deventer, 552 West 163d Street, 99; Elizabeth H. Johnson, 338 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, 98; Anna Raeder, 254 West Sixty-eighth Street, 98; Allen Bird, 529 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, 97; Helen A. Orre, 75 Grove Street, Passaic, N. J., 97; Hannah Levison, 436 Convent Avenue, 95, and Wilhelmina Boyer, 448 West Twentieth Street, 81.

The class teachers have at last got one of their number on the Board of Retirement. At a meeting on Thursday of forty-six representatives from the various public school districts, Miss Isabelle A. Ennis, graduating class teacher in Public School 37, Brooklyn, was elected as a member of the board to succeed Miss Mary A. Curtis, Principal of Public School 20, the Bronx. The Retirement Board at present is composed of President Churchill, Dr. M. M. Stern, Chairman of the Board of Education's Committee on Nominations; Arthur S. Somers, Chairman of the High and Training Schools Committee; Principal Curtis, City Supt. Maxwell, Josephine E. Rogers, Principal of Public School 126, Manhattan, and Principal Lynam A. Best, who is its Secretary. It is the first time since the Retirement Board was created that a class teacher has been elected a member of it, although the class teachers far outnumber the others. Only one ballot was taken. Miss Ennis received 33 votes, Miss Curtis, 11, and Frederick S. 3, and Lewis of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, 1. Miss Ennis is President of the class Teachers' Association in Brooklyn, and was one of the founders of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers.

The Jenny Hunter Kindergarten Alumnae Association will hold a meeting at 1 P. M. today at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street.

INSTRUCTION.

N. Y. University Summer School

20th season opens July 1, continuing six weeks. 200 courses in commercial, pedagogical, and collegiate subjects offered, most of which can be credited toward University degrees. Special courses for teachers in pedagogy, art, music, home economics, domestic art, physical education, kindergarten and education of backward and mentally deficient children. Baseball field, quarter-mile track, tennis courts. Address

J. E. Lough, N. Y. U., Washington Square

23rd St. Y.M.C.A. Day Schools 213 W. 23rd St. N.Y.

For Men and Boys Courses Commercial Stenographic Regents & College Preparatory High School & Grammar School Sixty Evening Courses Also *Send for Catalog.*

The Berlitz School of Languages

Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.) Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 125th St. Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St. School open all Summer. Send for circular.

The Brown School of Tutoring

241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8894. Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Prepares for school and college examinations. POSITIVELY ONLY ONE PUPIL AT A TIME WITH A TEACHER. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. Fifteen teachers, each having had at least 12 years of experience. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WELCOMED. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Summer Courses

In Dressmaking, Sewing, Millinery, Ribbonflower Work, Embroidery, etc., open JUNE 1 at the Harlem Branch, Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH STREET.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, (Episcopal,) Bronxville, N. Y. Three Years' Course. Specialty of SEWING, DRESSMAKING & GARDENING.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:39 | Sun sets..7:18 | Moon rises..3:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:33	6:39	12:31	12:22
Governors Island	6:57	7:04	1:14	1:03
Hell Gate	8:47	8:54	2:49	2:38

Arrived—Friday, May 22.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, May 16.
SS France, Havre, May 16.
SS New York City, Swansea, May 8.
SS Lux, Gibraltar, May 6.
SS Helois, Hamburg, May 6.
SS Alianca, Colon, May 15.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, May 20.
SS Hafmonides, Boston, May 20.
SS El Valle, Galveston, May 16.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, May 19.
SS Florizel, St. John's, May 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	May 16
Zacapa	Kingston	May 16
Louisiane	Bordeaux	May 9
Celtic	Naples	May 14
Jan Van Nassau	Haiti	May 18
Apache	Jacksonville	May 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caledonia	Glasgow	May 16
Stampalia	Naples	May 13
Ultonia	Naples	May 13
Byron	Barbados	May 18
Ashtabula	Belfast	May 12
Progreso	Maracaibo	May 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 21

DUE MONDAY.

Vaderland	Antwerp	May 16
Minneapolis	London	May 16
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Cherbourg	May 17
Canada	Palermo	May 13
Virginia	Inagua	May 21
Suriname	Puerto Barrios	May 18
Santurce	Porto Rico	May 20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	May 16
Moltke	Palermo	May 14
Coamo	San Juan	May 20
Corozal	Porto Rico	May 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 23
Antilles	New Orleans	May 20
El Oriente	Galveston	May 19
Santiago	Manzanillo	May 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
K. Albert, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Semmole, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Siam, Honduras	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		9:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau		2:00 P.M.
K. Franz Josef I., Trieste		2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Orotava, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Josey, Havana		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Europa, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Siegmund, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Scottish Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Vaterland, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Dunstan, Para		7:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		11:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen		2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 5 P. M. Monday.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....May 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) — Hongkong Maru.....May 25
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....May 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. May 25, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and SS Vaterland.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. June 15, SS Barcelona.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 2, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. May 25, SS Rotterdam.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 23, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Imperator, at Cherbourg, May 22.
SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, May 22.
SS Asiatic Prince, at Bahia, May 21.
SS Pascal, at Manchester, May 21.
SS Potomac, at Montevideo, May 19.
SS Caronia, at Liverpool, May 22.
SS Campanello, at Rotterdam, May 22.
SS Oceania, at Fiume, May 17.
SS Martha Washington, at Trieste, May 18.
SS America, at Genoa, May 19.
SS Chicago, at Havre, May 21.
SS Caledegrove, at Melbourne, May 22.
SS Bloemfontein, at Port Said, May 22.
SS Cassia, at Port Said, May 22.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, May 22.
SS Poleric, at Aberdeen, May 22.
SS Santa Rosalia, at Rio Janeiro, May 22.
SS Wotan, at Port Natal, May 22.
SS St. Paul, at Plymouth, May 22.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Queenstown, May 22.
SS Powhatan, from Barrow, May 21.
SS City of Bristol, from Calcutta, May 22.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Southampton, May 22.
SS Taormina, from Genoa, May 19.
SS Montevideo, from Cadiz, May 21.
SS Egyptian Transport, from Barbados, May 20.
SS Kalomo, from Colombo, May 21.
SS Katuna, from Oran, May 21.

Passed.

SS Idaho, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 22.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 450 miles E. at 1:30 P. M.; due 23d, afternoon. American Line.

SS Laura, Trieste to New York, was 880 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 1,160 miles E. at 1:05 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Moltke, Naples to New York, was 1,750 miles E. at 1:25 A. M.; due 26th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Canada, Naples to New York, was 981 miles E. at 2

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorneys' name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 40.8 ft n of 95th St, 20x50; James P. Cohen to James W. McDermott, 75 Macon St, Brooklyn, b. and s., April 30; attorney, Charles J. McDermott, 2 Rector St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James W. McDermott to James P. and Eugenie Cohen, 353 Central Park West, tenants by entirety, b. and s., April 30; attorney same.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 60.8 ft n of 95th St, 20x50; Julius P. Cohen to James W. McDermott, 75 Macon St, Brooklyn, b. and s., April 29; attorney same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James W. McDermott to Julius P. and Hannah Cohen, 354 Central Park West, tenants by entirety, b. and s., April 29; attorney same.....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, 56, e s, 25x100; Williamsburg Land Co. to Michael Santangelo, 55 Oak St, (mtg $29,400,) May 21; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,851 and 1,853, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 50x80; Horowitz Brothers & Margareten to Salamon Margareten, 292 East 7th St, May 19; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St.....$1

3D AV, 1,984-88, n w corner of 109th St, 50.10x95.2; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee of Emma E. Beebe, to Annabella L. Armstrong, 155 West 121st St, 1-15 part, May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,360

SAME PROPERTY; Frances S. Freeman to same, 1-15 part, May 20.....$3,360

SAME PROPERTY; William B. and Edward R. Bowne to same, 13-15 part, May 12...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Union Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y., to same, quitclaim, May 12..$1

8TH AV, 507, w s, 58.6 ft n of 85th St, 20.3x 95; Samuel A. Teets to William L. Lynch, 79 Manhattan Av, all liens, April 7; attorney, James A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St..$1

16TH ST, 845 West, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 20x92; Rachel Lippi to B. T. Realty Co., 309 Broadway, (mtg $23,500,) May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, 406 to 426 West.....; Annie T. Campbell to 406 West 31st Street Co., 80 Maiden Lane, all liens, May 19; attorney, John J. Buckley, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5; John B. Schlesinger to Clara L. Brandt, 200 West 113th St, (mtg $37,950,) May 22; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 Broadway.....$1

52D ST, 636 West, s s, 555 ft w of 11th Av, 20x100.5; Maria Stoops, heir, &c., of Edwin Skidmore, to Ellen Hickey, 336 West 51st St, 1-5 part, s. t., May 9; attorney, R. J. Heisler, 27 Cedar St.....$100

72D ST, s s, 575 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Henrietta L. Brown et al to Edward W. Browning, 110 West 72d St, May 20, (mtg $65,000,) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

79TH ST, 212 East, s s, 165 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Horowitz Brothers & Margareten to Salamon Margareten, 213 East 78th St, May 19; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St.....$1

97TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Northcote Realty Co. to Mary C. Hendrick, 64 West 97th St, b. s. and c. s. g., all liens, May 21; attorney, John J. Robinson, 233 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 354.11 ft e of Pleasant Av, 18.1x100.11, (foreclosure April 21;) Nicholas A. Donnelly, referee, to Rutherfurd Morris, 12 West 53d St, May 15; attorney, Hy. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$5,500

181ST ST, 35 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Moss to Herbert Fischer, 461 West 159th St, (mtg $55,000,) Sept. 4, 1913; attorneys, Merchant, O. & M., 149 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Herbert Fischer to Sadie Davis, 647 Cauldwell Av, Oct. 10, 1913, (mtg $55,000;) same attorney.....$100

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Colton Realty Co. to John J. Tully, 1,286 Tinton Av, (mtg $105,000,) May 15; attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 245 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Lincoln Trust Co. to Lawrence Sweetman, 210 Division Av, Brooklyn, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,500

CENTRAL AV, e s, 125.8 ft n of Mount Hope Place, runs w 8.3 to e s Jerome Av x n 0.6x e 3.2 to beginning, gore; Charles W. Lindsley to Eugene Vallens, 15 West 95th St, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ELLIS AV, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 50x108, Unionport; Jane Horsley and others to William Avy, 2,360 Ellis Av, (10 quitclaim deeds,) July 31, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

ELLIS AV, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 108; same to same, (9 quitclaim deeds,) May 5, 1913; attorney, same.....$1

ELTON AV, 762, e s, 25x126.6x25x124.10; Anthony B. Stock to Marie Stock, 762 Elton Av, April 17, 1911; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

EVERGREEN AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 104x40x106.9x40.1; Mary J. Mullis to Few Realty Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, May 15; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av.....$100

HERMANY AV, s s, 100 ft e of Olmstead Av, 50x154.8x50x156.9; Johanna L. Barry to George A. Hefter, 2,164 Westchester Av, Dec. 2, 1913, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

HOE AV, 1,151, e s, 25x100; Wm. Kirchhofer to Ella. R. Kirchhofer, 1,151 Hoe Av, May 18, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Wm. Kirchhofer, 122 West 101st St.....$1

LOT 135, map of Bronx Terrace; Carlo Sparacio to Gaetano Sparacio, 626 East 14th St, May 6; attorney, A. S. Weltfisch, 299 Broadway.....$1

LOT 56, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Louis H. Rhuda, 1,839 Cruger Av, May 20; attorney, Louis H. Rhuda, 1,839 Cruger Av.....$1

LOT 131, map of building lots in the 24th Ward; Donato Sparacio to Joseph Zicardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, May 1, (mtg $3,300;) attorney, R. Hickox, 3,830 White Plains Road.....$1

LOTS 73 and 74, map of 163 lots of Mary J. Radway; Otto Muller to Helene Muller, 630 East 237th St, May 21; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

LOTS 475 and 476, Map of S. Cambreling; James B. Nicholson to Catharine Hanna, 580 East Fordham Road, May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MARMION AV, e s, 26 ft s of Fairmount Place, 35x106.10x34.10x103.4; John M. Stoddard to Chas. G. Meier, West Orange, N. J., May 6, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 154th St, 25x 95.3; Anthony B. Stock to Marie Stock, 762 Elton Av, Aug. 17, 1911; attorney, H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 155th St, 25x 99.6 to Railroad Av, x28.8x85.7; same to same, Aug. 17, 1911; attorney, same....$100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 18, s s, 25x125; Walter C. Campbell to Erasmus D. Garnsey, 273 West 132d St, May 15; attorney, Erasmus D. Garnsey, 273 West 132d St.....$1

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 612.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 60x78.11x45.11x82.4; Valhalla Corporation to James T. Barry, 1,195 Boston Road, May 20, (mtg $36,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,272, e s, 37.6x 100; Henry K. Davis, referee, to Louise Emling, 503 Eagle Av, May 19; attorney, E. Conn, 74 Broadway.....$2,500

ST. LAWENCE AV, e s, 180.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Bertha H. Buckingham to Georgiana O'Grady, 1,477 Commonwealth Av, May 21, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Leon G. Loeser, 871 Brook Av.....$100

TREMONT AV, 405, n s, 24.7x100; Creston Company to Clement H. Smith and another, 1,884 Mount Hope Place, Mar. 22, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 210.3 ft n of 183d St, 100x200 to River Av; James T. Barry to Valhalla Corporation, 8,153 8d Av, May 19, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, e s, Lot 465, map of Unionport, 100x108; William Avy to Timothy J. Avy, Jr., 2,804 Lyon Av, Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

184TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x irreg to 185th St; Rocco Cerillo to Raymond Guarini and another, 1,121 Avenue T, Brooklyn, May 6; attorney, E. A. McShane, 257 Broadway.....$1

147TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x100; Kabee Realty Co. to Pasquale Adiletta and another, 872 East 147th St, May 22, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1

164TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Sallie A. O'Hara and another to Charles J. O'Brien, 265 Hooper St, Brooklyn, May 20; attorney, Thomas Gilleran, 49 Chambers St.....$1

177TH ST, n s, 101 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.8; Clement H. Smith to George White, 1,574 Crotona Park East, ½ part, May 15, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, George White, 1,574 Crotona Park East.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST., s s, 49 ft e of Greene St, 28x130; 5th St, n s, 355 ft e of 5th Av, 22.6x 92.3; 8th St, n s, 285.7 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x93.11; 9th St, s s, 327.4 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11; Estate of Moritz H. Rosenstein, Inc., to Benjamin Rosenstein, 2,015 Broadway, May 25, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog, 233 Broadway.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Clara R. Samuels, 962 Riverside Drive, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c., March 25; attorney, same....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Rosa R. Whitestone, Bradford, Penn., March 25, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Dora R. Freudenheim, Yonkers, N. Y., March 25, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$25,000

LENOX AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Lena Jacobs to Salo Cohn, 931 Park Av, May 13, prior mtg $37,750, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St.....$1,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 99th St, 25x84; David Siegel to New York Title Insurance and Trust Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, May 22.....$16,000

MULBERRY ST, w s, 125 ft n of Walker St, 25.3x100.11; Frank Pilmacchio to Michele Berardini, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., May 20, due as per bond; attorney, G. Lordi, 62 Mulberry St.....$2,000

OAK ST, 30 and 32, n s, 100 ft w of James St, 30.8x138.7, prior mtg $38,000; Michael Santangelo to Jacob Sirls and another, 178 South 9th St, Brooklyn, May 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

PROSPECT PLACE, w s, 75 ft s of 41st St, 51.8x75; Jacob F. Oberle to Henry Bohmfalk, 128 East 45th St, May 22, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

PROSPECT PLACE, w s, 75 ft s of 41st St, 51.8x75; Jacob F. Oberle to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 22, 5 years; attorneys, R. & J. E. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$15,000

THOMPSON ST, e s, 200 ft n of Bleecker St, 26x100; Alice J. Shufelt to Farmers Loan and Trust Co, 22 William St, May 21, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place..$7,500

3D AV, 1,894 to 1,898, n w corner of 106th St, 60.10x95.7; Annabella L. Armstrong to William B. Bowne and another, 262 West 83d St, May 21, 3 years; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McL., 52 William St; 3 mtgs total.....$85,000

11TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of Greenwich Av, 18.9x43; John Z. Lowe, Jr., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, May 22, 5 years.....$6,500

17TH ST, n e s, 412 ft n w of 1st Av, 20x 100; Pietro Alvino to United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., 47 Cedar St, deed as collateral security under May 19, indemnity agent.....$1

24TH ST, s s, 122.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.2x98.9; Pietrina Battaglini to Marion G. Faraci, 110 East 106th St, May 18, due July 1, 1914, as per bond; address Marion G. Faraci, 170 Broadway.....$1,500

86TH ST, s s, 542 ft e of 8th Av, 21x98.9; 97TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x 100.11; Mary C. Hendrick to Lina A. Weber, 31 West 72d St, May 22, 3 years, 5½.....$16,000

52D ST, s s, 555 ft w of 11th Av, 20x100.5; Ellen Hickey to Maria Stoops, 886 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, due May 15, 1917, May 9; attorney, Roger J. Heisler, 27 Cedar St..$1,300

97TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x 100.11; Mary C. Hendrick to Lina A. Weber, 31 West 72d St, May 22, 3 years, 5½.....$16,000

MULBERRY ST, w s, 125 ft n of Walker St, 25.3x100.11; Frank Pilmacchio to Michele Berardini, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., May 20, due as per bond; attorney, G. Lordi, 62 Mulberry St.....$2,000

OAK ST, 30 and 32, n s, 100 ft w of James St, 30.8x138.7, prior mtg $38,000; Michael Santangelo to Jacob Sirls and another, 178 South 9th St, Brooklyn, May 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Herbert Du Puy Buys Hotel Belleclaire on Broadway in $2,250,000 Deal—Murray Hill Residence Sold—Brooklyn and Long Island Transactions—Business and Dwelling Leases.

The purchase of the Hotel Belleclaire, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, by Herbert Du Puy of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Crucible Steel Company, furnished the only element of activity in the realty market yesterday. Mr. Du Puy has been in the last few years one of the large investors in Manhattan realty, and he owns well-improved property on the west side valued at many millions of dollars. The Hotel Belleclaire was held at $1,300,000. It was bought from Albert Saxe, who built the hotel as an investment a few years ago. In part payment Mr. Saxe took the Hotel Antler in Pittsburgh on Fifth Avenue, between Smithfield and Wood Streets, making the aggregate value of the properties in the deal about $2,250,000.

The Hotel Belleclaire occupies a plot fronting 105.5 on Broadway and 119.10 on Seventy-seventh Street. It is a ten-story building. Title will be taken in the name of the Morewood Realty Holding Company, which, with the Lansing Realty Holding Company, holds title to Mr. Du Puy's realty in this city. James C. Ewing is the managing director.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the recent transaction. George H. Englehard of Englehard & Pollack acted as attorney for the seller, and Stark B. Ferriss of Ferriss & Storck represented the buyer.

Among the west side properties owned by Mr. Du Puy are the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street; the Van Dyck and Severn Apartments, on the block front, east side of Broadway, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets; the Admaston and Evanston Apartments, the Marseilles Hotel, Broadway and 103d Street; the Forrest Chambers Apartment, the Lansing Building, west side of Broadway, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, and the block front on the west side of Broadway, between 113th and 114th Streets.

Investor Buys Harlem Apartment.

Henry W. Goetting has sold to a client of Frederick Zittel & Son 263 West 137th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 45 by 99.11. The buyer is an investor.

The Private Dwelling Market.

For the estate of Samuel Sloan, Pease & Elliman have sold 127 East Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 74.1, located between Park and Lexington Avenues. The same estate recently sold a similar structure, No. 139, to Dr. Joseph R. Duryee.

Bronx Borough.

George Price has sold 297 Willis Avenue, a two-story brick building, for William H. Schroeder.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver sold the two-story-and-basement brick house, 451 Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, for Mary S. Douglass to Fannie F. Quinn for investment.

At Manhattan Beach Estates Jesse Shulman has purchased the house at 162 Amherst Street, and Mrs. J. Laird has rented the cottage at 45 Coleridge Street. Plots have been sold to Mrs. Thirese M. O'Brien, Mrs. Jennie Helnemann, F. A. Cass, and Maurice Simons.

Quick Resale at Flatbush.

The Sea Beach Realty Company and the Sea Beach Railroad recently sold the corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, for $14,000 for the Sea Beach Building Company, and the building was at once resold for $15,500. It is the section of Brooklyn known as Mariboro, one of the Woodhaven Park developments. The Sea Beach Realty Company also sold two other store buildings in that block.

Long Island City Sale.

William D. Bloodgood & Co. have sold two lots on the south side of Elm Street, between Van Alst and Eleventh Avenues, Long Island City, to an investor, who is assembling a parcel for important building improvements.

Long Island.

The Everett Realty and Construction Company has sold in Jamaica to Forest Huff of Manhattan the brick house at 10 Willett Street, two blocks north of the now main station of the Long Island Railroad. The house is at the corner of Middletown Street.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters a six-room bungalow on South Bay Avenue to Mrs. Frances P. Goech; a bungalow on richland Boulevard to Mrs. Edith V. Ball; a plot 70 by 220 on Windsor Avenue to Miss Anita Stewart; a plot 100 by 190 to Henry Fisher, and a plot 100 by 200 on Lake View Avenue South to H. H. Masters.

Sale at White Plains.

Fish & Marvin have sold the Mapes property on Sound View Heights at White Plains to A. B. Stone, and in conjunction with the Fox Realty Company have rented the Mulhall estate at Scarsdale to Frederick F. Bach.

New Jersey.

Hughes & Whitby have sold for Safford Adams and Hazel Courtnay Adams a lot 90 by 45 feet on the east side of Park Street, Montclair, to Mr. Edward C. O'Neill, who will erect at once a residence to cost $8,000.

Builder Buys on Staten Island.

Isaac Hyman has sold two lots on Grant Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, to Samuel Litt, who will erect two two-family stucco houses. He has obtained an option on several other lots adjoining those purchased for future improvement.

Leases.

Charles B. Walker leased the entire building, 396-398 Canal Street and 1 Laight Street for William Browning to the Heppe-Schoen Paper Box Company for a term of years. Also the store and basement, 107 Lafayette Street, for Colwell Lead Company to George Pfaff and the Banner Manufacturing Company. Also store, 208 Canal Street, to Harris Perelmutter.

The Aliwin Realty Company, Inc., Adolph Humpfner, President, in conjunction with Maurice Wertheim have leased the building located at 232 Third Avenue, to Mrs. Elizabeth Schlaegel for a term of years.

The Basket Importing Company, Julius Ohnhaus, President, is the lessee of the store, basement and two lofts in the Jefferson Building at 119 to 121 West Twenty-third Street.

Dwellings and Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Julius C. Stevens the four-story and basement house, 129 East Thirty-first Street, to Mrs. Helen Baldwin; also apartments at 829 Park Avenue to Oliver Iselin; and at 27 East Sixty-second Street to Mrs. Rachel Dilling.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment of eleven rooms and three baths in the new building under construction at 775 Park Avenue, corner of Seventy-second Street, to Charles H. Warren, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The same firm also leased one of the large apartments being constructed by the Fullerton Weaver Realty Company at 640 Park Avenue, the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, to Charles A. Coffin, Chairman of the Executive Committee and formerly President of the General Electric Company. The apartments which consist of eighteen rooms and six baths are the largest ever constructed in New York.

Worthington Whitehouse, in conjunction with Miss Louise Bower, has leased for Miss Joanna M. Wilmerding her large house, known as the Homestead, on South Country Road, West Islip, to Nelson Macy for the season.

Loft to Replace Dwellings.

The five old-fashioned brick and brownstone dwellings at 30 to 38 East Thirty-third Street, adjoining the Park Avenue Hotel, are to be demolished and a sixteen-story commercial building erected on the property, which is owned by George A. Wheelock.

Plans were filed yesterday for the improvement of the site, which measures 83.4 by 100, with a sixteen-story store and office building. It will be a fireproof structure, with a façade of brick and terra cotta. M. E. Rountree, the architect, has placed the cost at $450,000.

Favor Building Limit in Queens.

Clarence M. Lowes, Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and a resident of Flushing, has been chosen by a committee of associations of that section to advocate a height limit of all buildings in Queens to not more than five stories. This height has been reached in Long Island City, where a number of apartments and tenements are being erected to that height. Several factories have been erected to eight stories, and there is talk of increasing the height to ten stories. Members of the associations who have named Mr. Lowes as their representative believe there is sufficient room in Queens for builders to extend their buildings on the ground instead of raising them to many stories in the air.

$451,621 for Queen's Buildings.

Queens building operations during the past week amounted in total estimated cost to $451,621, in which there were 127 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $305,852; 47 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $38,625, and 52 applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $27,135.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collander Company will increase their plant at Review and Borden Avenues by the erection of a one-story brick storage plant 100 by 200 feet.

George Schaible will erect a dance hall and hotel at Myrtle and Morton Avenues, in the Ridgewood section, at a cost of $20,000.

Andrew Allocco will erect a number of two-story brick dwellings on Benedict Avenue, south of Grafton Avenue, Jamaica, at a cost of $2,500 each.

In the Ridgewood section August Bauer will continue his tenement development by the erection of three-story brick stores and dwellings at Putnam Avenue, near Cypress Avenue, and at Madison Avenue, near Cypress Avenue. Each unit will cost $10,000.

Realty Notes.

A unique plan was filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for an alteration to a building. It is probably the only plan ever filed for such a small amount. The application calls for cutting a hole in the roof of the one-story building at 403 East 123d Street to allow for putting in a chimney for a blacksmith, and the cost has been placed at $1. Mathew J. Morrisey is the architect and lessee. The property is owned by the Austin Estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

131st St, 36-37 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 50x90.11, six-story tenement; W. L. Condit and others against Jacob Moss and others; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; T. M. Riehl, referee; due, $35,668.73; taxes, &c, $760.50; to the D. A. Cushman Realty Co., a party in interest, for $50,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

103d St, 150 East, s s, 29.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x106.10, five-story tenement and stores; Gussie Morgenstern against Jacob Vogelfanger and others; Hovell, M. & C., attorneys; H. A. McTernan, referee; due, $1,482.17; taxes, &c, $980.50; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $15,500; to the plaintiff, for $16,247.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

125th St, 510 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100, five-story tenement; I. H. Kempner against Morris Feder and others; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; G. L. Lewis, referee; due, $2,613.09; taxes, &c, $805.20; to plaintiff, for $19,100.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

171st St, 498 East, s s, 124 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100, two-story dwelling; Lawyers Mortgage Company against Max Tanenbaum and others; Cary & C., attorneys; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $3,391.34; taxes, &c, $259.22; to the plaintiff, for $3,400.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Beaumont Av, 2,416, e s, 133.3 ft n of 187th St, 38.3x100, four-story tenement; American Real Estate Co. against Baldassare Scordano et al; J. C. Meyers, attorney; G. V. Mulian, referee; due, $8,090.87; taxes, &c, $185.85; subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000; to the plaintiff, for $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

33d St, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 83.4x98.9; G. A. Wheelock, 3 West 86th St, owner; M. E. Rountree, 307 West 79th St, architect; cost, $425,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

201ST ST, Academy St and Harlem River; John Holloway against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor.....$22

SAME PROPERTY; William Payten against same.....$10

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 174th St, 86.9x79; H. W. Palen's Sons against S. Benjenharet Eskesen, owner; Anton Day, contractor.....$69

1ST AV, s e corner of 45th St, 96x106; Terminal Ornamental Iron Works against Swift Packing Co., owner; V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., contractor.....$210

AUDUBON AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 183d St, 20.7x70; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against West 184th Street Construction Co., owner (renewal).....$415

137TH ST, 34 West; Harry Grohman against Annie R. B. Ritterband, owner and contractor; R. S. Morgan, contractor.....$8

46TH ST, 216 West; Nathan Pickett against Annie Moore, owner and contractor...$3,950

Bronx.

184TH ST, 299 West; Enell Chandeller Co., Inc., against Joseph Gruber, owner and contractor.....$80

BUILDING LOANS.

Bronx.

223D ST, n s, 130 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x114; Richard W. Horner, attorney, loans Arthur A. Austin, to erect two two-story frame two family houses.....$8,000

HOMES ST, s s, 50.3 ft w of Bryant Av, 50.8x100.3; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans William Sinnott Co., to erect one five-story apartment.....$36,000

HOMES ST, s w corner of Bryant Av, 50.8x100; same loans same, to erect one five-story apartment, with stores.....$46,000

LOTS 184, 185, 186, and 187, map in partition of the real estate of William Adee; Richard W. Horner, attorney, loans W. D. Howell Co., Inc., to erect one five-story brick apartment, with stores.....$40,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

3D AV, 884 and 886; Chas. A. Hasbrouck against Harry E. Fry et al., Feb. 10, 1913.....$85

80TH ST, 305 to 309 East; Gowanus Wrecking Co. against Sterling Stable Co., April 24, 1914.....$490

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, s e corner of Jackson St, 100x20; Max Markel against Maximilian Davidney, A. Felt.

67TH ST, 719 East; Abraham Golinger against Israel Seide et al., (partition;) attorney, A. Cohen.

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Ellis P. Earle against Sedonia Kohn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene, Hurd & Stowell.

8TH AV, 687; Veronica Mock et al against Vincent L. Leonard et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Harris.

126TH ST, 252 East; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against Emanuel J. Hellner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Roliston & Horan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 258 to 264; 17th St, 524 to 528 East, and 123d St, 303 West; George J. O'Reilly against Charles J. O'Reilly et al., (partition;) attorney, L. V. Ebert.

114TH ST, 349 East; Anna S. Stemme et al. against Giuseppe Petrozzi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

11TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, 72.4x90; Adolph Schwartz et al. against Edward Ehlers et al., (accounting, &c.;) attorney, D. Friedmann.

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 126th St, 24.11x100; John D. Hess against Adolf H. Landeker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Flammer.

Bronx.

LOTS 43, 130, 131, and 132, map of lands of the estate of Joseph Husson et al., at Clason Point; Warren B. Sammis against Willard P. Roach et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Sammis.

BELMONT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 25x87.6; John H. Logie against Kate Griffin et al., (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Howell Bros.

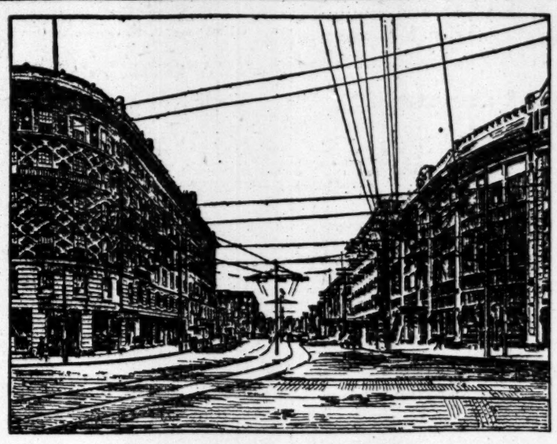
WILLIS AV, s w corner of 144th St, 25x84; Isaac E. Brown against Ray Solomon, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Lansky & Neuberger.

LOTS 3 and 4, Block 41, map of part of Section C, Edenwald; A. Hupfel's Sons against Eli Larsen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Robitsek.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Looking West from 163d St. and Southern Boulevard in 1904

This property sold for $838 per lot.



Looking West from 163d St. and Southern Boulevard to-day

To-day these lots are worth $6,000 to $20,000 each

THE MORGANS, ROCKEFELLERS, CARNEGIES AND ASTORS

MADE THEIR MONEY BY LOOKING A FEW YEARS AHEAD

LOOK FIVE YEARS AHEAD YOURSELF

The Mexican question will be settled. The Railroads will be given a square deal.

The new Banking Law will be working. The Trust and Labor Problems should be settled.

We will be in the height of good times.

TWO NEW SUBWAYS WILL HAVE BEEN RUNNING INTO THE PELHAM PARKWAY SECTION FOR SOME YEARS.

This property will be built up and should have at least doubled in value.

YOU NEED ONLY PAY 10% CASH ON DAY OF SALE, 20% CASH ON JULY 2nd, 1914, AND THE BALANCE NOT UNTIL 1919

LOOK 5 YEARS AHEAD

and see what profits a few hundred dollars invested here will make for you.

THE PEARSALL PROPERTY

420 LOTS on PELHAM PARKWAY and Williamsbridge Road

HAVE GOT TO BE SOLD at Auction without protection

DECORATION DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 30TH, 1914

Only 30% cash required.
Balance on Mortgage for 5 years.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Take 2d or 3d Avenue "L" to 129th St. & 3d Av., thence N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. to Pelham Parkway station, opposite property.

Take Bronx Park Subway train to 180th St. station, thence N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. to Pelham Parkway station, opposite property.

Take Bronx Park Subway train to Tremont Av. or 177th St. station, thence Morris Park Avenue trolley car to property.

Take 2d or 3d Avenue "L" to Fordham station, where auto stage will take you to property.

Send for Maps to

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.
Agents and Auctioneers

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Follow the Line of the Subways

Bryan L. Kennelly,
Real Estate Auctioneer,
156 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN AUCTION SALE
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, 1914.
600 LOTS
Dual Rapid Transit Station
15 MINUTES from City Hall, Manhattan, via New Dual Subway System.
44th St., New Utrecht Ave., Fort Hamilton Parkway,
8th, 9th, 10th Aves., 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th & 47th Sts.
Right at Dual Subway Station.
SEND FOR BOOKMAP.

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REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street

REAL ESTATE.

LOFTS AND APARTMENTS WANTED.

I SAVE MY CLIENTS MONEY IN MANAGEMENT; LET ME SHOW YOU HOW I DO IT.

S. KAUFMANN,
15 WILLIAM ST.
TEL. BROAD—1141.

A Superintendent of unusual mechanical and executive ability, 30 years' active experience in plumbing, heating and roofing, and an intimate knowledge of renting and collecting and management of improved property, wishes to ally himself with an estate or large property owner, where expert supervision of alterations and repairs and general management would be particularly valuable. Highest references and bond if required. Address Superintendent, Y 260 Times Annex.

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MANHATTAN BARGAIN.

Downtown, stores and office building; estate closing; assessed for $220,000; expert appraisal nearly $200,000. BROKAW, 100 Broadway, City.

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A Lovely Home

Mapleton Park, Brooklyn

on New Subway

Can be bought now at $5,500—$200 cash—average monthly payments $27.60, and 20 years' time given.

House is semi-detached, brick, seven large rooms, steam heated, parquet floors, tiled bathroom, handsomely decorated; electric light and gas; sewers; large back and front yards; wide verandas; shade trees; on parked street 100 feet wide.

Prices must soon advance on account of the Subway now nearing completion.

A rare chance for a home—and investment at the same time.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 2552. Sunday Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

—ELLIOTT'S BARGAINS—

1,520	President St., 2-fam., driveway	$9,250
255	Schenectady Av., corner, 2-fam.	$8,950
334	New York Av., 1-fam. residence, 10 R.	$11,000
691	Elmore Pl., corner Av. F, 10 R., garage	$10,500
1,737	President St., detached 1-fam., 8 R.	$5,750
3,015	Tilden Av., 2-fam., 11 R. and Baths.	$5,250
297	Montauk Av., 1-fam., 7 R., driveway	$5,250
1,008	Av. M, 1-fam., 7 R.	$5,850
753	Saratoga Av., 1-fam., detached, 7 R.	$5,850
373	Grant Av., 1-fam., 7 R.	$5,850
	Two lots Coney Island, face water	$1,300

For full particulars call or write, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. 7456 Main.

UNIQUE

Unique house, unique location, unique transportation facilities, unique price to quick buyers and unique terms, makes unique proposition. Address (or Telephone Cortlandt—7440) Unique, 60-A Liberty St., New York.

$300 "Old English" Down

7-room brick home at express station of new Subway, only $4,500; $34 monthly pays all carrying charges. Souvenir booklet "O" upon request. OTTO SINGER.
248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

$4,250—BUNGALOW—$4,250

7 rooms, parquet floors; electric light; garage. Larger one for $5,200, worth $6,000. Between Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach "L"; easy terms. J. D. RANCK, 110 Ave. I, Brooklyn. Telephone Midwood 6852.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick

hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free, and clear part payment. 376 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED COTTAGES, $300 up. Send stamp for Booklet and list of Real Estate Agents at

Asbury Park

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PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

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Art and Comfort Happiness and Health Elegance and Economy Town and Country

are all to be had in the beautiful Colonial Brick One-family Houses that we have just completed on Middletown Street, between Shelton Ave. and Willett Street, two blocks north of the NEW BIG LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION

JAMAICA

18 Minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn

from Penn. R. R. Station, Manhattan, or Atlantic Ave. Station, Brooklyn

$7,000

Investigate them today
Payments less than rent

See representative on premises, day or evening, or Samuel Knopf, Treasurer, Everett Realty & Construction Co., Flatiron Bldg., Manhattan.

This All-year Bungalow

For you and the kiddies. In healthful surroundings. All water sports. Within easy commuting distance of Broadway. A visit as our guest to

BALDWIN HARBOR
LONG ISLAND

will be time well spent. Waterfront plots NOW at bargain prices.

Five-room Bungalows on two lots, $2,750 up; eight-room Bungalows on four lots, $4,950; Bungalow sites at low prices. VERY EASY TERMS and money to build. Call for Railroad tickets to-day (or Sunday till 2 P. M.), or write for Booklet O.

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512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

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Bungalows Semi-Bungalows and pretty English Cottages overlooking the ocean—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. $5,500 and up. Terms to suit, highly restricted, exclusive residence section. Write to-day for booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse and many of the handsome residences. Address J. K., 241 Times.

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New house, 3 blocks from station, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and gas, parquet floors, beam ceiling, tile bathroom, all improvements; plot 40 by 100. Price $4,850—$450 cash required, balance on easy installments to suit.

R. H. Days & Co.

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$150 CASH WILL START YOU.

balance $8 weekly will buy a poultry farm with well built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large dry, concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address POULTRY, Box 74 Times Downtown.

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Old Neptune your front yard.
Great South Bay your back yard.
All improvements. $1,500 up. Easy terms.
Where a dollar does the work of two.
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BAYVIEW—FREEPORT, L. I.
Beautiful homes on large plots. Prospectus sent. REALTY, FREEPORT, or 43 Court St., Brooklyn.

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An Exclusive Suburban Centre.
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Homes and estates in Westchester County, especially in Scarsdale, Hartsdale, and White Plains.
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ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON** and Throughout Westchester County. PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.
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ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
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$150 Cash and small monthly payment buys new 6-room and bath, all-year home in New Jersey, only 32 minutes out. Bargain to quick buyer. SACRIFICE, BOX 28 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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SHIPPAN POINT. **Stamford, Conn.**
For Sale—A cosey new brick and shingle eight-room house; all appointments; VERY ATTRACTIVE; price $6,500; a bargain; easy terms; privilege to beach and tennis courts, only 300 feet away; Sound view; Address DRAWER "R," Greenwich, Conn.

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On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.
Furnished Cottages for rent. English stucco Cottage for sale, 11 rooms, 3 baths; near beach. THOMAS J. GOOD, 505 Fifth Av., N. Y.

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BRADLEY COURT
10-story FIREPROOF
Overlooking Hudson
Finest House on Heights.
BROADWAY. 165TH ST
SOUTHEAST CORNER
6-7-9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 Baths
All rooms outside and large. $1,000 to $1,800.
Apartments in West End Av. of equally high type cost double.
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Faulhaber & Co.
B'way & 156th St.

THE
ALBERTA
High-Class Elevator Apartments
Beautiful Surroundings
6 and 7 Rooms
Rentals $60 to $70.
N. W. Corner 159th St. & Edgecombe Ave., Between L & Subway Stations.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

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Northwest 86th St. Corner
Central-Park-West
"LIVINGSTON"
Quality and Location Unexcelled
9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths incl'd'g electr. light
$2,100—$2,700.
Supt. on premises.

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No. 120 West 86th Street
Unfurnished, for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914, at unusually reasonable price, seven rooms, three baths, front apartment, eleventh floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

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125-27 W. 58th St.; 7 large rooms and bath; extra maids' room & bath; all improvements; for lease now or Oct. 1st, $1,500-$1,700. Broadway **REMCO** 93th Street

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light, elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated station, and all surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th.
Seven large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt., on premises.

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Garage and stable, 3 story; suitable for private or public use; fine location; east side; excellent condition; favorable terms. Apply W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

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Two-Family Brick Gem.
Opposite Prospect Park.
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BARGAIN, $6,000; very easy terms; delightful country home; large grounds with fine old shade trees; high in healthy mountains; 10 rooms, open fireplace, 2 baths, butler's pantry, central hall; very large living room, with walls paneled in hard wood; fine billiard room; huge verandas, upper balcony, electricity; all city conveniences; 45 minutes on D. L. & W. R. R. express trains; steam heat; near station, near schools, country club, fine lake, tennis courts. Address Owner, 485 Times Downtown.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Hciderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

A great opportunity for small family to buy pretty home at Rutherford. Seven large rooms, newly decorated; fine bath, large open attic, coal and gas range, hardwood floors and trim; will include new window shades; large plot; price $4,000. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 40 Church St., N. Y., or Rutherford, N. J.

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Beautiful suburban home, five minutes from Erie station; 35 minutes from Broadway; nine rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood floors; open fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam; large porch; artesian well; barn; 300 feet beautiful hedge; shrubbery; 100x200 feet. Address Box 48, Passaic, N. J.

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All-year bungalows; double floors; steam heat; every convenience; restricted section; extra large plots; 5 minutes express station; finest section New Jersey, adjoining Ridgewood; would rent to intending buyers only. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

I WILL SACRIFICE my new house account business reasons; 6 rooms and bath, only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey. Very low price and easy terms for quick sale. HALSTED, P. O. BOX 145, RIVER EDGE, N. J.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home, 6 rooms and bath; 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of N. J.; 30 minutes from Times Square; 7c fare; will sacrifice at $2,400, cost $2,800; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, F. B., Room 1,101, 35 W. 32d St.

$125 and up; bungalows in the pines; near beach and boardwalk; for rent, season or month; bungalow sites for sale from $285 and up on easy terms or cash. Address R. G. Campbell, Keansburg, N. J., or take boat from Battery at 1030 A. M. daily.

A 30-acre farm, modern house, 9 rooms, all improvements; two barns, icehouse, hennery, buildings in perfect condition; 500 fruit trees; large brook; attractive location; good neighbors; reasonable price, terms. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., 31 miles from New York; 12-room house, newly renovated; steam heat; corner lot, 100x140; abundance of shade; 6 minutes from station; price $5,000; terms easy. Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.

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Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
'Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

Compelled by business to move, will sacrifice modern, up-to-date house, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; large plot; shade and bearing fruit trees; desirable locality. Rutherford, 271 Times Downtown.

Fanwood, plot right at the depot; $500; easiest terms; all improvements; also new stucco house; $5,900; $750 cash and payments like rent. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Oceanic, N. J., Shrewsbury River front; 12-room house; water, gas; closing estate. L. Richter, Oceanic, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or for Sale at Westbury.—A 25-room house in a park of 20 acres; will lease for a term. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Hotel, furnished, 44 bedrooms; very desirable location in mountains; rent $750; will sell easy terms. Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

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At Pleasantville.—An attractive property to rent for season or term of years; residence has 16 rooms, 3 baths, electricity, unusually large living room; garage with man's rooms, artesian well, fine trees; three acres; elevation 600 feet; splendid views. Kenneth Ives & Co., 7 East 42d St., New York. Telephone 6037 Murray Hill.

Will sell on terms, ready to occupy, my beautiful stucco residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, oak floors, cabinet trim, sleeping porch, sun parlor; near beach, golf, and yacht club; 50 minutes from Grand Central. Suburbs, C 27 Times.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTRY HOME.
Fourteen rooms and two baths; half acre of ground; beautiful lawn and shade trees; price $50,000; terms easy.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 5610 Bryant.

Mt. Vernon & Vicinity.—Attractive furnished houses, $65 monthly up; unfurnished houses, $35 up. Attractive houses for sale, low prices; bargains. J. T. Grant, 14 S. 5th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Fine building site, four acres, beautiful view; at sacrifice. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale.

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High-class properties, North Shore especially and throughout Long Island.
Sell, rents, furnished and unfurnished.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 5610 Bryant.

Manhasset, L. I.—Half acre in Plandome Park, 200 feet from water, with easement to the beach; highly restricted; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York. M. Switzer, Suite 440, 225 5th Av.

For sale or to rent on Nassau Boulevard, Garden City, L. I., 15-room house; improvements; parquet floors throughout. Apply Owner, next door, or Kastenhuber, 21 John St., New York City.

To Let, at Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor, cottages from $500 up. Rockaway Park Realty Co., opposite depot, Rockaway Park, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale in Fairfield-on-the-Sound.—40 acres, including 450-foot beach front; in choice section; always breeze in warmest weather; owner riparian rights; private dock, dam; fine fishing, boating, bathing; private road to property; interested parties can take express to Bridgeport and call on owner, 207 Conn. Bank Building; price $24,000.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

West side house for rent, furnished, during Summer; $50 monthly; in private house block. Owner, D 309 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Eight-room house, modern improvements; $40. 1,224 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome, 168th.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

In Ridgewood, N. J., from June 20 to Sept. 20, modern 8-room house, in open country-like section, within walking distance of Erie Railroad Station, and very near to country club and golf course; surrounded by beautiful open, hilly country, making it a particularly desirable location for the Summer time; reasonable rental to right party. Inquire J. R. Robbins, 256 Broadway, Tel. 6175 Barclay. Or 33 Claremont Road, Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 349—J Ridgewood.

Far Rockaway, on Jamaica Bay Point, near Inwood Golf Club; newly furnished seven-room stucco residence; sandy bathing beach; accept $350; long season; exceptional opportunity. John H. Loscam, 1000 East 125th St. Telephone for appointment, Harlem 248. Residence telephone Audubon 1640.

At Budd Lake.—For rent, new cottage, fully furnished; five rooms downstairs and plenty of room upstairs; large range; hot and cold water; bathroom outfit; all depot stages pass door. Address or telephone Mrs. H. C. Beecher, 22 Euclid Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

Rockaway Park.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, choice of two new houses, 1st Av., one-half block from ocean; seven sleeping rooms, living, dining, kitchen, laundry, baths; can be seen any time. 'Phone Plaza—2100. J. H. Naughton, 153 East 53d, N. Y.

Blue Point, L. I.—Attractive modern cottage, overlooking Great South Bay; ten rooms, furnished complete; modern improvements; electric light; beautiful grounds and garden; shore front. H. R. Monro, 209 W. 88th St., N. Y.

Furnished bungalows of three rooms at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; bungalow sites for sale; commutation, $5.25; forty-five minutes from Battery. Address Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or Phone Orchard 3767.

Somerville, N. J.—Very attractive modern residence, furnished; hardwood floors; 4 open fireplaces; mahogany furniture; improvements; large, shaded lawn; garage; season, yearly. Y 263 Times.

Merrick, on Great South Bay.—To rent, for season, furnished cottage, 11 rooms; splendid fishing, bathing, sailing. Apply 1,227 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Tel. 949 Bedford.

To Rent.—Furnished cottage at Lake Spofford, New Hampshire; five sleeping rooms, bathroom; electric lights. Frank G. Dort, 1 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

For Rent. One of the large estates in the Wheatly section for the season. For particulars inquire I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Charming home, furnished, for year, $45; near station. 75 St. James Ter., Yonkers.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Eight rooms; modern conveniences; near station; Summer; low rental. Bradley, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Eight-room seashore cottages, rent season $175. Crescent Beach Land Co., Crescent Beach, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Very desirable office to rent, 550 square feet, southeast corner Hudson Terminal Building; immediate possession. For further particulars, W. A. Pusch. Telephone 1741 Hamilton.

Half of desirable office, $15 monthly. Call at 350 Broadway, Newark Embroidery Works, Room 422 or phone Chelsea 7537.

BROADWAY N. E. COR. 39TH ST.
Splendid light offices. Special Summer rates.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

To Sublet—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

Elegant single flat, 7 rooms and bath; newly decorated; steam and hot water; desirable neighborhood; rent $35. 446 St. Nicholas Av.

183d St., 521 West.—An attractive seven-room apartment, (No. 32,) facing street; all modern improvements; elevator; cool rooms; shower; Summer discount. Cummings.

REDUCED RENTS, elevator apartments; four, six magnificent rooms, modern; inducements; $30 up. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

To sublet, unfurnished, elevator apartment, (Dearborn,) 350 West 55th; four rooms and bath; reduced from $70 to $50. Murray.

88th, 101 West.—Seven large, light rooms; modern improvements; $45, $50. Apply premises.

Sublet.—Six sunny, outside rooms; Summer rates. Paterno, 440 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8S.

65 West 106th, (Central Park.)—Six, seven room single flats. $52 up.

East Side.

180 East 35th St.—2 large rooms, kitchen, and bath, in modern elevator apartment house, unfurnished; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

Bronx.

Four large rooms, with foyer hall; all improvements; beautiful location, overlooking Speedway, river, Washington Bridge; convenient to all cars and Subway; 170th St. and University Av. Phone 4257 Tremont.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

52D, 54 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; select location; modern house.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

John W. Griffithes, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country.
526 7th Av. 342 West 38th St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive eight-room apartment, two baths, on Riverside Drive; front windows, including bay window, overlook Hudson from Lackawanna station up to Tarrytown; back windows overlook city and East River; cool breezes in hottest weather; sublet furnished, June 1 to October 1, for $125 per month; lease than rent unfurnished; private phone, awnings, screens, linen, silver; exceptional closet room; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone 8171 Morningside before 10:30 or after 6 for appointment, or write E. S., room 1,302, 345 Fifth Av.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
2 and 3 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Tel. Columbus 3547.

A.—A.—CLARE ARMS.
3,120 Broadway, entrance 124th St.
Three large, airy rooms, private bath, comfortably furnished; rent, $35 up monthly, including maid service; also weekly rates. Restaurant in building.
Open evenings.
Phone 3766—Morningside.

EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; WELL FURNISHED; ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF RIVER; LARGE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PIANO, &C.; WILL SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY APT. 8E, 318 WEST 100TH ST.

Riverside Drive, Near 116th St.—Attractive front apartment; overlooking river; delightfully cool; seven rooms, two baths; will sublet for Summer or fully furnished, silver and linen included; terms reasonable. Apply Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3060.

To Rent for Summer.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; all outside rooms; delightful and cool; victrola, pianola, &c.; at cost of rent unfurnished. O'Connor, The Cornwall, 255 West 90th St.

Will sublet to Sept. 30 handsomely furnished front apartment; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; light, airy; $125 per month; overlooking Broadway and Riverside. Walter, 611 West 158th St.

Attractively furnished apartment, six large, light rooms; southern exposure; second house from Drive; immediate possession. 311 West 97th.

Central Park West, (110th "L")—Handsomely furnished eight, large rooms; corner apartment; five bedrooms; first-class adults only; $150 monthly. 'Phone 3489—River.

112th St., 523 West.—Attractive seven-room elevator apartment to rent; furnished or unfurnished, June to October; terms very moderate. Telephone 3500 Morning. Apt. 21.

HOTEL MARLTON,
3 WEST 8TH ST.
Special Summer Rates. 2 and 3 room apartments, also single rooms.

Attractive apartment, overlooking Central Park; all conveniences; beautifully furnished; will sublet for Summer reasonable. Apply Janitor, 22 West 60th St.

Apartment to sublet, 8 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, 316 West 95th St., furnished or unfurnished; Bargain; seen by appointment. W. Bigelow, 44 Pine St. Tel. 5068 John.

Attractive large five-room furnished apartment, Marie Antoinette Hotel, will sublet for Summer very reasonable. Address, Ground Floor, 26 Beaver St. Telephone 5867 Broad.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room-one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
104 West 70th St.

To let, from June 18, furnished apartment overlooking Morningside Park; six rooms, Mrs. R. L. Cru, Apartment 51, 110 Morningside Drive.

West End Av., 412 (cor. 80th.)—Attractively furnished corner apartment, view Hudson; outside rooms; piano; every convenience. Ferguson.

A delightfully cool four rooms, bath; 600 West 115th St.; eleventh floor; all windows overlooking Hudson; southwest exposure.

A.—A.—Exceptionally cool, all light seven rooms, June to October; $40; references essential. Apply Superintendent, 76 W. 82d St.

Completely furnished six-room corner apartment, three separate bedrooms until Sept. 15. Sarsfield, 3,495 Broadway, (143d.) Apt. 46.

Sublet, furnished, housekeeping apartment three large rooms and bath; seen before 1 P. M.; $35. 600 West 113th St., Apartment 12B.

94TH, 203 WEST. (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, 4 cool, light, outside rooms and kitchen; piano; immediate possession; telephone. 1,026 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 202.—Beautiful large, light, airy apartment, elegantly furnished, 3 baths, for Summer; reasonable terms. Rassat.

Attractive, airy 8-room apartment overlooking city; near Grant's Tomb. Apply before 10, after 4. 524 Riverside Drive.

To Rent.—Three exceptionally large rooms, kitchen, and bath; new house; three months or longer. Hollander, 166 West 72d St.

Sublet to Sept. 15, beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, two baths. The Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive.

Newly and completely furnished apartment of six rooms, 2 baths, Forrest Chambers, 113th St. and Broadway. Apt. 4E.

Front apartment; elevator, telephone, piano, sewing machine; Summer rates. Apartment 5, 510 West 124th St.

Six-room apartment, furnished, 5th Av., between 11th and 12th Sts.; reasonable; references. H., Times.

Eight rooms, modern conveniences; near station; Summer, low rental. Bradley, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Four lovely, cool rooms, completely furnished until Oct. 1. 3,905 Broadway. Phone 3700 Audubon.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Bright and attractive rooms; indefinitely. Supt.

Riverside Drive, 456, (116th;) delightful apartment, $85 monthly, June to October. Supt 85th St.—Eight light rooms; elevator; half rent, June-October. Tel. 4015 Schuyler.

74TH ST., 170 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; corner apartment. Neason, Berkley Hotel.

438 West 116th St., Apt. 5G; furnished five rooms; cool, airy; $55 monthly.

East Side.

Gramercy Park neighborhood apartment, two rooms and bath; very light, airy, high; fine outlook; well furnished, artistic; from June 1 to Oct. 1. Grace Hazen, 119 East 19th. Studio 5S.

For Summer.—Furnished apartment, 100 East 50th St.; two outside rooms; bath, elevator; $55, including maid service; meals in apartment if desired. Phone 5177 Plaza. Anable.

Sacrifice—Immediate possession; high-class elevator apartment; all light rooms, attractively furnished; east thirties. Particulars, Leland's, 40 West 33d.

To let for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet less than unfurnished price, eight light rooms; improvements; East 80's off Central Park. Apply Leland's, 40 West 33d.

Five-room apartment (first class) to lease one year or longer. Wolford, Picken Court, 148th St., Riverside Drive.

To let for the Summer months, room with bath at greatly reduced rate.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet.—Attractive one room, large bath. The Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

Apartment, furnished; 5 light rooms; $100. Fox, Apt. 8D, 104 East 40th St.

Westchester County.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Furnished upper apartment, seven rooms, wide, shady front porch; choice neighborhood; rent $50 per month; 3 or 4 months. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

City home wanted during vacation; college teacher and wife, n ochildren, offer services as caretakers of apartment; highest references furnished. Merica, Box 289 Kenilworth, N. J.

Wanted to Rent—A furnished apartment for the Summer, between 42d St. and 60th St.; 3 bedrooms. Apply Mr. Roderiquois, Broadway Danse.

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

TENNIS INSTRUCTION for ladies at reasonable rates. Inquire Miss Brown, 401 West 148th St. Phone 979 Audubon.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3493.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.
Forty cents a line.

FOR SALE.—Tri-colored Prince Charles Spaniel. Exceptionally good 7-weeks-old puppy; of Rosemary stock. H. Buggelyn, 15 Beekman St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that BERTHA RENDIGS, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her.
CHARLES W. RENDIGS.
Dated, May 19th, 1914.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—ACOUSTICAN HEARING APPARATUS, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, BETWEEN 40TH AND 50TH STS., ON FIFTH AV., OR 46TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND FIFTH AVS. RETURN TO 4 WASHINGTON SQUARE. REWARD.

LOST.—On Broadway car or between 91st St. and West End Av. and 169th St. and Columbus Av., a diamond pin; conventional design; suitable reward. Goodman, 301 West 91st St.

LOST—Atlantic City, May 16, between Hotel Dennis and Heinz's Pier, earring, flat pearl, with small diamond; liberal reward. Address D, 11, Wyoming apartments, 853 7th Av., New York.

LOST—Tuesday, May 19, necklace, seed pearls; ten or twelve strands; fifteen inches long; pearl clasp. Reward if returned to M 28 Times.

LOST—Friday, Long Beach train in Pennsylvania Station, or on route to 4th Av. and 31st St., small pigskin purse; reward. K. G., 5912 Madison Square.

LOST—Gold and platinum watch fob and charm, initials J. S. K. H. on charm. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Hall, 850 7th Av.

LOST—Between 66th, Madison Ave. and 28th and 5th Ave., brooch. Return 66 Madison Ave., Apt. 1S. Reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, vicinity 34th St., Tuesday; liberal reward for return. Hotel Angonia, Apt. 3-77.

LOST.—5:30 Sunday, vicinity of 34th St. and 6th Av. or 6th Av. car, pair of eye-glasses. Box N 46 Times.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet Tuesday night, on way from West 90th St. to West 74th St.; reward. Novena, 548 Greenwich St.

LOST—Diamond heart pin, Broadway car, 71st or 81st St.; reward. Telephone 3539—Schuyler.

LOST—Panama hat, 125th St. and 8th Av.; reward. Moore, 808 West 140th St.

REWARD—Package left on car; lost Wednesday. Mrs. Robinson, 46 West 97th St.

LOST—Wednesday, a gold circle pin, with small sapphires; reward. 45 West 11th St.

LOST—Watch fob, handball trophy; reward. M. J. Callaghan, 54 Leonard St.

$1,000 REWARD
return of jewelry taken on April 30 from the premises of Mrs. E. G. Hutt, 246 West End Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, white with brown spots; name, "Jack;" reward. Hayes, 353 West 57th St.

LOST—April 29, fox terrier; black head, spot back; reward $25. 320 West 22d St.

LOST—English bull bitch, brindle; reward. Dr. Weltman, 91 St. Mark's Place.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

An established business, making substantial net profit, will offer a few shares of its stocks to enlarge facilities to care for increasing business; investigation welcome. Address Attorney, Robinson & Lauber, 115 Broadway, New York.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted, partner with $4,000 by established export house, Latin America; good future; must understand Spanish. M. C., 307 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$5,000-$10 000 for equipment for an established woodworking and furniture manufacturing business. Y 256 Times Annex.

202 Riverside Drive, ten room apartment, beautifully furnished, three baths, for sale; permanent guests; income $425 monthly. Rassat.

Partner wanted with $5,000-$10,000 to extend manufacturing business capable of being made very profitable. M 106 Times.

I operate profitable literary concern, but must dispose; congenial, paying business; $600 required. E. R., Box 22, Station G.

Am very much in need of $600; secured by merchandise; quick loan is necessary. "Auto Tires." Box M 108 Times.

Partner wanted for established lobbing coat and suit house; capital about $3,000. N 49 Times.

For Sale.—Private sanitarium, furnished; lower foothills Adirondacks. A. D. H. Kelsey, M. D.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

We discount outstanding accounts; charges reasonable; strictly confidential. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; REFERENCES.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; single room; Summer rates; phone.

HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER,
15 East 11th St.
Best rooms and suites, $12 to $30; we figure that during the Summer it is better to get these low rates and keep our house full than to ask our regular rate, $15 to $50, and have half of our rooms vacant.

MADISON AV., 193, (Near 34th St.)—Large and single rooms; table guests; references.

West 86th.

57TH AV., 40, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; board; Summer rates; reference; telephone.

63D ST., 23 AND 30 EAST.—Fine rooms, $3 to $10 weekly; with board, $8 to $15. Telephone 5271 Plaza.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room, private bath; board optional; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected; private bath; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; large rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th St.)—One double room; table guests.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, comfortable, single, double rooms; private bath; homelike, refined environment; Subway, "L"; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Subway and elevated express; references; table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; excellent table; reference.

76TH ST., 127 and 129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; cool for Summer; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 287-279 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; Subway; Summer rates.

77TH, 338 WEST.—American family will give large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, with board to refined couple or gentleman; best home cooking.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room; bay window; suitable two; private house.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, large, small; private house; Southerners; board optional.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Cool rooms for Summer; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Medium front room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH ST., 174 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; parlor dining; electricity; table guests; moderate.

67TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined neighborhood; Summer rates; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Room, high-class apartment; $18 monthly. Apt. 6I.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

105TH ST., 809 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

106TH, (West End Av., 936, corner.)—Most attractive home; excellent Summer location; good meals; delightful room. Apartment 3-C.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

118TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; references.

CALL 271 Kingsbridge; boarding for 2 men; private house; residential section; $6.

CONVENT AV., 386.—Double, single rooms, at reduced Summer rates; excellent board.

LENOX MANOR.
A fine private residence now maintained for those who desire not a boarding house, but a home, without its care. The furnishings, private bathrooms, table, and garage all deserve notice. 75 Lenox Av. Phone 5075.

PRIVATE family; business man or woman; West 90th St. and Central Park; breakfast, dinner; $10; references. L 91 Times.

Two-room kitchenette, bath; gentleman; west side, or private house. L 86 Times.

WOODBURY,
885 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, (321 Westminster Road, Near Cortelyou Road Station.)—Two large rooms; second floor private house; board. Tel. 9124 Flatbush.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS.—Refined people; excellent cuisine; shade trees; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis; one hour from city. Huguenot Park.

Westchester County.

LIMITED NUMBER OF CHILDREN carefully supervised on 50-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits, June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 367 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Friedrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Limited number of children carefully supervised on 50-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits, June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 367 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Freidrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

20 cool rooms, new building; tennis, swimming pool, shower baths, bowling alleys, gymnasium; $2 to $3.75 per week; good board near by. Address Y. M. C. A., Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR BUSINESS WOMAN until October, quiet cottage; large piazzas; overlooks Hudson; forty minutes Grand Central; $12.50. Y 252 Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Private family; everything desirable. Tel 87-W. Foote.

Long Island.

Beautiful, large, light, front room, near ocean; all conveniences; to rent by private family for Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

New York State.

SEVEN ACRES. SULLIVAN COUNTY. Opens June 15. Enlarged; all improvements; open fireplaces; 1,000 feet covered piazza; grounds bordering on Shawangunk Kill; boating, fishing; appointments and surroundings of a refined Summer home; exclusive patronage; booklet. Mrs. J. S. Lockwood, Bloomingburg.

Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; modern appointments; mountain location; 90 miles; $9 to $12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

New Jersey.

THE NEW ENGLAND,
Orange, N. J.; refined, homelike accommodations; large, bright, airy rooms; electricity and gas; 5 minutes from Highland Station.

New England.

KIRCHNER FARM,
Hinsdale, Mass.
On Lake Ashmere; pleasant rooms; table supplied from farm; tennis, boating, fishing; references; booklets. Jennie K. Laurence.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Ideal modern home; proprietress trained nurse; excellent food, special diets; massage, baths; fine scenery; fishing, boating, tennis, automobile, horses; no appearance of sanitarium; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

At Far Rockaway or Lawrence, by two adults, with a strictly private family; require two large rooms and bath; will pay liberally for proper accommodations. N 51 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms, single, en suite; with bath.

19TH, 134 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Comfortable two-room kitchenette apartment; telephone; bath; references; reasonable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 125 EAST.—Rooms; Summer prices; elevator apartment; conveniences; electricity. Telephone Beechwood

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

31ST ST., 138 EAST.—Two large, well furnished rooms; near Lexington Av.; all conveniences; board if desired. Blackburn.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; very reasonable to permanent business people.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large front room, $5; small room, $2.75; private house.

125TH, (1,960 Madison Av.)—Sunny, comfortable, large room; gentleman; conveniences; private; $3.50.

125TH, 74 EAST.—Choice furnished rooms; lady, gentleman; improvements; select party; reasonable.

127TH, 71 EAST.—Comfortable, large, attractive room; running water; private family; telephone.

FULTON AV., 1,214 (East 168th St.)—Several fine bright rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, separately or en suite; convenient to all car lines.

GRAMERCY PARK, 137 East 21st.—Large, cool room and bath; one flight up.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large, airy room, private bath; hall room; reference.

West Side.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; lawns, trees; telephone; breakfast optional.

22D, 350 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large, front rooms, $4 to $8; suite, $10; select house.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

38TH, 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath, electricity; every convenience; reasonable.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny front room with private bath; also small rooms, in quiet residence; references exchanged.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; quiet home.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room, with use of kitchen, in high-class apartment to rent to one or two ladies; call Saturday or Monday. Shield.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Desirable rooms; improvements; excellent board; gentlemen only; Subway, "L."

57TH, 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern improvements; near Subway, L; references. Hammond.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Cheerful, newly furnished, large, small rooms; refined home; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome rooms, private bath; electric light. Tel. 2808—Col.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; board optional.

60TH, 22 WEST.—The New York. 'Phone 10241 Columbus. Hot water every room; electric lights; restaurant; tailor, barber; hotel service; Subway and "L" half a block; $3 to $10.50 per week, $1 per day.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; running water; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Immaculately kept large, small rooms; doctor's house; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 65 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT SUITE WITH RUNNING WATER; ALSO SMALL ROOM IN HANDSOME APARTMENT. LOONEY.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Doctor's office; private bathroom; large, small rooms, newly furnished.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; every convenience; near Subway express station.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Beautiful large corner room; running water; electricity; board optional.

71ST, 251 WEST.—American family; private house; second and third floors; en suite or single; electric light; references; reasonable.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—One large room; three windows; suitable two; private house.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, near bath; references.

73D, 25 WEST.—Airy, cool room; large, small; private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 181 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; parks, river, Subway, "L"; American family.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., between Broadway and West End Av.—Room for gentleman; private family. X 372 Times.

73D, 173 WEST.—Attractive rooms; moderate; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; also single rooms; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; bath; phone.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Three large, bright, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; elevator; Summer rates. Apartment 2S.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive rooms, twin beds; telephone; Southern; doctor's office; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; suitable physician or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, airy, comfortable; easy transportation; conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, cool room, shower bath, running water, reduced price Summer months; phone; all conveniences.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large cool rooms; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive rooms, dressing rooms; running water; suitable one, two.

70TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Summer rates; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Delightful, large front room; southern exposure; near Subway; suitable two; electric light; elevator all night; Subway; $12 monthly. Telephone 2166 Harlem. Horton.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Large outside room; gentleman; Summer rates, Morningside 6528. Morse.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; southern exposure; $4; New Englanders; reference. Merriam.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Pleasant, cool parlor, with bedroom; telephone; only $6. Wilford.

113TH, 611 WEST.—In private family, handsomely furnished room, with or without breakfast. Apartment 6I.

113TH ST., 606 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Bright and sunny rooms; running water. Wilson.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive rooms; high-class apartment, opposite Columbia campus. Apartment 2J.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity; single rooms; kitchenette apartment.

118TH, 421 WEST.—Neat single room; all conveniences; excellent table; phone. Krema.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; attractive rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 4I.

119TH, 410 WEST.—Large, southern exposure, front room; gentleman; no other rooms; eighth floor; exceptionally fine building; breakfast optional. 7700 Morningside. Walsh.

120TH ST., 425 WEST.—Unusually attractive, airy rooms, overlooking Columbia Campus, Hudson. Apt. 8S.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, room; new, high-class apartment. Apt. 10T.

121ST ST., 501 AND 519, Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; near Riverside Drive; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished, sunny front rooms; southern exposure; single or double, $5, $6; court room, with kitchenette, $3.50 week; large, sunny court room, $5; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; parlor for callers;

HILLQUIT IN TURN GRILLS GOMPERS

Socialist Leader Lays Economic Pitfalls for the Labor Union Champion.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IS DEFINED

Ettor of the I. W. W. Says It Comes to Those Who Have Time for Sport of "Civic Duty."

Yesterday was Morris Hillquit's day before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. He had Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on the stand to answer whatever questions he might care to put.

Hillquit used his opportunity to confuse the veteran labor leader, and if the commission learned little new about industrial relations, the Socialists who crowded the hearing enjoyed greatly the pitfalls their representative laid for the champion of trades unionism.

Joseph J. Ettor, the I. W. W. leader of the Lawrence strike, was examined at the close of the day but he did not add much to the discussion except a definition of "public-spirited citizen."

"The I. W. W. steers clear of the public-spirited citizen," he said, "because we have found that he is a man who has so organized his own industry as to run itself that he has leisure for the form of social sport known as 'civic duty.'"

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman laughed and even Chairman Walsh permitted the glee of the audience to go unrebuked.

Mr. Gompers was first questioned by William O. Thompson, counsel for the commission. He gave an account of the organization of the American Federation of Labor, and compared it to that of the Federal Government, in that its powers were limited by those of the constituent bodies, and said that it had no power to force a man to go on strike. The Federation now has about 1,996,000 members, and was organized to enable one union to assist another in its difficulties.

Then Mr. Hillquit took up the examination, and producing the campaign manual of the Socialist Party for 1912 proceeded to ask Mr. Gompers whether the American Federation was in favor of a long list of reforms which the Socialist Party had put in its platform. Among them were such points as the shortening of the work day, a compulsory day and a half of rest each week, more efficient inspection of mines, and so on.

It was evident that Mr. Hillquit was trying to establish that the identity of aims of the two organizations was so great that the sole distinction between them was the more far-reaching methods of the Socialists. Mr. Gompers contended in his answers that the Socialist Party had appropriated one doctrine or another from the trade unions, but his chance did not come until Mr. Hillquit asked about a minimum wage law.

"The American Federation," he said, "is not in favor of such a proposition. It is very much opposed to it. History has shown that when a Government tries to establish the wages for which a workman may work, an era of industrial slavery has begun."

"Then," said Mr. Hillquit, "would you object to a law forbidding women to work for less than $9 a week?"

"The American Federation is divided upon that, and it needs further consideration. Personally, I think the proposal, though well-meaning, is a curb on natural rights and the opportunity of women to develop. I am very suspicious of the activities of Government agencies."

"Are you not in favor of the maximum work day for Federal employés?"

"The federation favors it for children, minors, and women. I do not favor the statutory limitation of hours for adult workmen. As a matter of fact, the unions have established in many instances their own limitations."

Mr. Gompers pointed with approval to the methods by which the Western miners had achieved this, as well as the printers and building trades, by their own efforts. Mr. Hillquit then asked him if the Colorado miners were not trying to get legislation on the subject, and Mr. Gompers had to admit that the American Federation would probably approve it if they succeeded. Still, he thought Government jurisdiction dangerous.

Mr. Hillquit went on to the question of unemployment. Mr. Gompers favored State sickness and accident insurance but not unemployment insurance. "The federation would guard against this by shortening the work-day and sharing the work with the unemployed."

"Has your federation any definite programme concerning this?"

"The federation," answered Mr. Gompers, "is less interested in the promulgation of idle and elusive programmes for eliminating every human ill than in actual work. In 1907 organized labor was, and is today, a most potent force to prevent conditions which would be a detriment to the whole country. Its refusal in 1907 to accept lower wages was a clarion call to employers that they must not try to pass on the results of their own faults to the working classes."

Mr. Hillquit then spoke of such matters as political activity, free speech, equal suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and so on. Mr. Gompers agreed with all of these, declaring free speech and a free press essential to the existence of the republic, and that the American Federation had done much for suffrage. When Mr. Hillquit wanted to know if the federation favored curbing the power of the courts in reference to contempt in labor cases, Mr. Gompers, with the memory of the Buck's Range case, chuckled aloud. "Like the Yankee," he said, "I might reply, 'Do you doubt it?'"

"Then, Mr. Gompers," summed up Mr. Hillquit, "the Federation favors almost all the programme of the Socialist Party."

"The Socialist Party," retorted Mr. Gompers, "has purloined the vocabulary and proposals of the federation. The demands we have promulgated and often accomplished you have put in your platform as vote catchers."

Then the examination turned upon the economic share of labor in its products. Mr. Gompers declared that organized labor set itself no limits. It was not prepared to await the establishment of any new system; it wanted to get its share of the better life immediately.

"I was trying to find out," remarked Mr. Hillquit, "whether the labor movement has any social philosophy or is merely moving blindly."

"Your question is," began Mr. Gompers slowly— "Inconvenient," suggested Mr. Hillquit.

"No, Sir, an insult," thundered Gompers. "We work to assist the laboring man on the lines of least resistance. You start with a theory. It does not require much social philosophy to know that $3 or an eight-hour day are desirable. We shall go further than you, if you have a name for it."

Mr. Hillquit asked Mr. Gompers to explain how he could work with the National Civic Federation.

"There has been no co-operation between the labor leaders and the leaders of the Civic Federation," was his reply. "I have impressed on them the needs and rights of the workingman. I would appeal to the devil and his mother-in-law if they would help labor."

"Can you compare the National Civic Federation to the devil and his mother-in-law," cried Mr. Hillquit, "and yet work with it?"

"Change your question," said Chairman Walsh sharply.

After a few questions about the political activities of the Labor Party here and in Europe, Mr. Gompers was excused.

Joseph Ettor took the stand for the I. W. W. Describing the methods of the organization, he said it might conduct an inside or an outside strike. Asked if an "inside" strike meant doing bad work, he replied:

"It might be too good work. For example, a waiter might tell the guests at a hotel what the dishes really are made of, or a salesman might reveal that a silk dress was two-thirds tin, or that lead had been added to the dye to increase the weight."

"If that is your experience of manufacturers," remarked Commissioner Ballard, "it is very unfortunate."

The hearing will be continued today, and Mr. Gompers and Mr. Hillquit will have opportunity to badger each other.

TWO SUICIDES FROM BRIDGE.

South Rail of Manhattan Structure Perch for Long Leap to Death.

Two men committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the south promenade of the Manhattan Bridge. The body of the first was recovered. Neither man was identified.

One man climbed to the rail at 10 o'clock in the morning. A young man who saw him ran toward him, but he swung clear of the bridge and shot into the river.

The body struck a few feet from the scow Myrtle. Capt. Peter Fisher and his crew watched for the body to rise and caught it with grappling hooks.

The scow put in to the Manhattan side, and the body was taken to the Madison Street Station. The drowned man was about 50 years old, raggedly dressed, and wore shoes from which the soles were gone. An envelope in his coat pocket had this printed in the corner: "B. M. Labor Settlement, 138 Summit Avenue, Wakefield Park, Yonkers."

Shortly before 2 o'clock Christian Schmidt of 150 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, saw a man climb to the rail of the same bridge near the Brooklyn side of the river and jump. On the bridge a cap, coat, pair of shoes, and collar and tie were found. Schmidt described the suicide as about 22 years old and neatly dressed. The only thing found by the police that might establish his identity was the name "Mr. Skinnell, 155 West Twenty-ninth Street," written in pencil on a pad of paper.

A. D. Skinnell conducts a plating factory at 155 West Twenty-ninth Street. No one there was able to identify the suicide by the police description.

CAR WINDOWS INSANITARY.

Inspector Wants Erie and Susquehanna to Employ Washers.

Car windows of Erie passenger trains were found in insanitary condition by Inspector C. D. McKelvey, who recommended in his report yesterday to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Commissioners at Jersey City that the railroad be compelled to clean its car windows at specified intervals. His recommendation applied also to the Susquehanna Road.

A large force of car cleaners were at work yesterday in the Erie yards at Jersey City. None of the residents of Closter, N. J., who washed the windows of three Erie trains last Saturday appeared before the commission to make complaint.

The Board of Commissioners also considered the complaint of the Mountain Ice Company against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the ice company having asked the commission to compel the railroad to put on refrigerator cars.

HOTELS
RESTAURANTS
DANCING ACADEMIES
On Page 12.

Files Demand on Mrs. Siegel.

Miss May Smith, who was mentioned by Mrs. Henry Siegel in her suit for divorce, filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday a demand on Mrs. Siegel for a bill of particulars. Miss Smith, who is about to be married, wants Mrs. Siegel to give the precise time and places to which she refers in her complaint. Unless she has this information, Miss Smith says, she cannot adequately defend herself.

Record-Herald Incorporators.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The Secretary of State today issued a certificate to transact business in Illinois to the Chicago Record-Herald Company, a West Virginia corporation with a capital stock of $3,815,000; capital stock in Illinois, $1,035,000. The incorporators are James Keeley, L. Geertz, G. E. Keeley, W. W. Chapin, and James Russell.

Will Name No New Game Protectors

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 22.—The Legislature failed to make an appropriation to pay the salaries of the twenty game protectors whose appointment was authorized by the Jones bill and as a result the Conservation Commission announced today that no appointments would be made.

Food for thought—"tart," spicy styles, flavored with novelty and done to a "crisp." Sounds like a menu, but it means that Youngs have "cooked up" the smartest styles that ever bore a hat label.

Exclusive Young Novelties

"The Strand"—a fancy braid straw, $2. "The Regent"—a fancy braid, at $3.
"The Hampton"—a sennit, at $3. "The Carlton"—a sennit, at $4.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

STYLE—QUALITY—VARIETY
Combine to make our Straws the greatest buy in the world.

NOWHERE ELSE will you see such a variety of good styles. $1.50 NOWHERE ELSE can you get so much value for your money.

The Straws of a little more style at a little less price.

Get one of our "ENGLISH BOATERS" — The usual $3 quality at $1.50

Kaufman
"Manhattan's Man Hatter"
40 Stores—All Principal Cities.

"Cousin Jack"

"COUSIN JACK" is being introduced at my stores only. It's the new peg-top straw that has taken the town by storm. Hand-tied bow is another feature. Don't fail to see Cousin Jack. Usual three dollar quality at $2.

See Fashion Show in my windows. Mail order charges prepaid.

Truly Warner
Hatter to Mr. Goodresser

"Meadowbrook"

The Hat of Style Distinction

At our stores everywhere.

$ Two $

"The Master"

A STRAW for the head of the family, conservative without being labeled "old age." A straw that gives youth to old age. Cool, light and in quiet good taste. $3 on the price tag in most stores—here $2.

See Fashion Show in my windows. Mail order charges prepaid.

Truly Warner
Hatter to Mr. Goodresser

"The Montauk Point"
In this busy week of straw hat selling, this classy straw stood out as the one mostly chosen by smart dressers.
It's because of its high-class, aristocratic lines, because of its raised petal glistening braid, which characterizes it as a standard three-dollar quality..... $2

"The Taper Topper"
The high tapering crown straw which is easily becoming the sensation of this Summer.
Shown at my stores in improved English sennit, in fancy Jap braids and imported raised petal braid, and, of course, it is trimmed with the loose hand-tied bow..... $2

Hatter Sarnoff
Stores on and Off Broadway and Principal Cities.

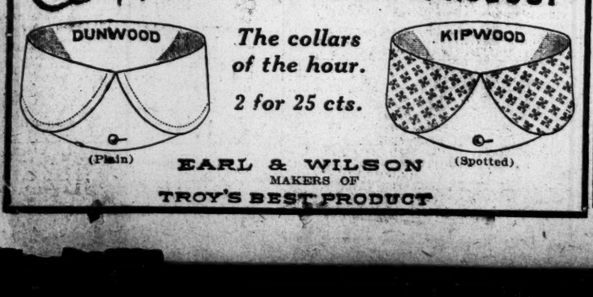
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits
$18.00

VALUES much greater than any other Store in New York can show. Values that will make your $18 buy what $25 usually does.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open till 11 P. M.)
Broadway at 29th St. (Open until 7 P. M.)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open till 11 P. M.)

E&W RED-MAN COLLARS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT



The collars of the hour.
2 for 25 cts.

EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

IRVING STRAWS
The Town's Alive with Them

THE richest "straw hat pickings" in Greater New York are yours at my thirty stores. Every fashion of the hour is there to give you three dollars' worth of style, quality and service at One-Fifty.

Take a survey of my windows—pick your favorite and be pleased

30 Stores

Instead of Three, the Price Is $1.50 The Difference Is Yours

IRVING Your Hatter

GUYOT
EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOTS BEARS THESE MARKS C ★ G PARIS REG U.S. PAT. OFF
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFF
SUSPENDERS
Standard Style (cotton)
... 50¢ a pair ...
Full Dress silk weaves
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and more
AT ALL RELIABLE STORES

AFTER DEATH WHAT?
A startling answer—a description in detail of life beyond the grave by one who is living is in
LETTERS FROM A LIVING DEAD MAN
"Compared with it all previous records seem trivial and commonplace."—*The Occult Review.*
At all Bookshops.
$1.25 net.

NEW MEN FOR OLD
By Howard Vincent O'Brien.
One of the finest novels of many seasons. A book too that for verity, passion and sincerity can bear comparison with the best that America has produced.
Wherever books are sold.
$1.25 net.

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCHES
ENGLAND VS. AMERICA
June 9th and 13th, 1914
WEATHER PERMITTING.

Reservations for seats open to the public will be made at the office of the Committee on Arrangements, 18 E. 41st St., New York.
East Side Reserved Seats, $5.00 for the series of matches.
South End Stand Reserved Seats, $1.50 each game.
Admission, Standing Room, West Side, $5.00 each game.
Admission, Standing Room, East Side, 50c. each game. Owing to the largely increased seating capacity much of the former standing room has been built upon. Therefore, only 3,000 East Side admissions will be sold for each game.
The Committee have for the convenience of the public made arrangements with the following Ticket Agencies to sell East Side Reserved Seats for the entire series of games at $5.50 each seat.
McBride's Theatre Ticket Office, Tyson and Brother, Tyson and Company, United Theatre Ticket Co., Times Building Ticket Office, Alexander's Theatre Ticket Agency.
The Committee takes this means of notifying the public and advertisers in particular, that no program containing advertisements will be allowed to be sold or given away on the grounds.
The Polo Association official program contains no advertising and will be distributed free to all spectators.
Committee on Arrangements.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
LUNA
NOW OPEN
Modern Dancing
BAND CONCERTS
FREE TOYS FOR THE KIDDIES.
Steeplechase
Coney Island and America's Only Real Summer Amusement Resort.
Everything New But the Management.
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EDISON'S TALKING PICTURES
All New and Up-to-Date Subjects.
Daily at 2, 4, 7 and 9 P. M. Seats 15c & 25c.

HIPPODROME
6 Av.,43-44. Daily Mat.2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs.8:15
LAST 2 TIMES PINAFORE
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
LAST 6 TIMES WHIRL of the WORLD
Final Performance Wed. Eve., May 27.
Tomorrow—FAREWELL CONCERT OF SEASON.
Bill of Stars & Winter Garden Favorites.
44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings 8. Mat. Lew Fields, Prop. Today, 2.
LAST TWO TIMES.
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With George Macfarlane.
SHUBERT THEA., 44th. W. of B'way. Tonight at 8:15
A Farce with Music. MADAME MOSELLE
39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
TOO MANY COOKS
Funniest Play in the Whole World.
PLAYHOUSE 48th. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
200th Performance Next Monday.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.
PETROVA as PANTHEA
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies.
LITTLE 44th St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30.
WINTHROP AMES presents
GRACE GEORGE
Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk
THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH
All Seats at All Performances $2.00.
CASINO B'way & 39th Mats. Today & Wed. Evenings 8:15. HIGH JINKS with Stella Mayhew. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy
48TH ST. THEA. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. TO-DAY MATINEE THURSDAY $1.50.
LYRIC, 42d, W. of B'way. 2, 4, 7, 9 P. M. GEN. VILLA in BATTLE Chihuahua-Juarez-Torreon. Including the History of His Life.
COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. KITTY MACKAY
Temperature of Theatre kept at 65 degrees.
CORT 48th St., East of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor
LAST 2 WEEKS "PEG O' MY HEART"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with the Tyson Co. Best seats at box offices.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2.20.
JOHN DREW ETHEL BARRYMORE
in VICTORIEN SARDOU'S Comedy, A SCRAP OF PAPER
SAT. NIGHT, JUNE 6th, LAST NIGHT.
HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. Today & Wed. Evs. 8:30. DUMMY
A Detective Comedy of Laughs and Thrills—THE
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success. THE CRINOLINE GIRL
New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers Last 10 Times of the Melodious Masterpiece, SARI
Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE Cohan's Best Play
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TODAY AT 1 P. M. Sharp
LAST PERFORMANCE
Lambs' ALL STAR Gambol
THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW
CHOICE SEATS $1, $2, $2.50, $3.00 & $5.00.
11:30 A.M. MINSTREL PARADE OF STARS, SOUSA LEADING, from Lambs' Club, W. 44th to B'way, to 42d St., to 5th Ave., to 25th St., to B'way, to 44th St.
GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. All Seats Reserved 25c & 50c. UNIVERSAL MOTION PICTURES Present ANNETTE KELLERMANN in NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
FULTON 46th St., just west of Broadway. 25c TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. 50c
Webb's Electrical SINGING TALKING Pictures

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Grand Central Palace—Now
May 21-30. Daily 10 A.M. to 11 P.M., inc. Sunday
"The Story of American Wood"
Beautiful Structures and Historic Exhibits
U. S. FOREST SERVICE
Laboratory Demonstrations and Products, Wonderful Moving Pictures of the Forest, Fire Fighting, Logging, Camp Scenes, Etc.
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A Beautiful Bungalow Given Away
ADMISSION 50c CHILDREN 25c

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Today and Sun. 3-5 P. M. Looping 4:30 to 5
BEACHEY LOOPING LOOP
Racing for championship of universe, vs. OLDFIELD
Prices 50c & $1.00. NO HIGHER.
Tickets Mad. Sq. Garden. Phone 5100 Mad. Sq.
ACTORS' FAIR CLOSING NIGHT LAST TIMES Oriental Dances.
227-229-231 WEST 48TH STREET.
High Dive, Diving Nymphs, Professional Amateurs, 1000 Players—1000, Stunts. . . ADMISSION 50c.

Jardin de Danse 8:30 P.M. to 2 A.M.
Matinee Téas Sats. ONLY.
TO-NIGHT—MILO-CUP DANCE CONTEST.
Heavenly Twins Rozsika & Yansci DOLLY Broadway's Biggest Sensation.
In Marvelous Dances with Carlos Sebastian
STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-15-25. "Home Sweet Home" Strand Orch. & Quartette Nxt Wk—"Master Mind."
VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
"CAPT. ALVAREZ"—"WIFE WANTED" "THE NEW STENOGRAPHER."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day VANITY FAIR with BILLIE RITCHIE.
HAMMERSTEIN'S Elisabeth Murray, Will M. Cressy & Blanche Dayne, Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, McCutcheon & Maxwell, ex-Lt. Chas. Becker Moving Pictures, and 12 others.
B. F. KEITH'S DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, PALACE "THE BRIDE SHOP." NAT. M. WILLS Sophye Barnard, others. B'way & 47th St.
HARRIS West 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. 25c & 50c. All Seats Reserved. King of All Photo Dramas THE CHRISTIAN

The New York Times

Rotogravure Supplement Sunday, May 24, 1914

THE SON

By Hans Koberstein.

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THIS is a German picture by a German artist. But its appeal is universal, and it will touch the American sympathy with a special keenness at a time when Vera Cruz has given to Memorial Day a doubled significance. It needs no explanation, for it tells its own story in the flash of a moment. It is from the brush of one of Germany's ablest story-telling artists, Hans Koberstein, and represents him at the best of his mature period. Mr. Koberstein is well known on the Continent for his mural paintings, the most famous of which decorate the walls and ceiling of the Royal Theatre in Berlin, but that side of his work of which "The Son" is perhaps the best example, is no less appreciated by German connoisseurs, a fact which is evidenced by the great number of Mr. Koberstein's paintings to be found in the large galleries and in important private collections abroad. He is frankly a product of the Dresden school of painting, which is characterized by the definiteness of treatment, the sympathetic insight into life's tragedies, and the intimacy with the little, every day details of every day life, which are strongly marked in this picture. In addition, Mr. Koberstein has gone a little above the level of the Dresden school in "The Son;" few of his colleagues have ever represented with such admirable control so tense and tragic a moment in life. The picture now hangs in the Crefeld Gallery.

The possibilities in the new process of printing, the rotogravure, which The Times has made known in this country, are well illustrated in this reproduction. The effect of the concentrated light from the two candles which holds the picture together, loses nothing by translation to the sepia tones of the rotogravure, and the carefully executed details of the picture gain considerably through the softening of outline.

This new picture-printing process is a combination of the etching art with the most recent development in photogravure methods, and has amazingly extended the field of artistic printing.